New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1295. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

CITY ELECTION.

Returns Complete, Except from one Election District.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

There is little doubt that the persons indicated below are elected, except in the case of the Comptroller. The enterprising Inspectors of the First District, in the Twelfth Ward, have not yet been able to cypher up their returns—otherwise the returns are complete. Mr. Flagg, for the present, is somewhat ahead of Giles. Whether that will be the final result, we can only guess. Abraham O. Flagg, Republican and S., has at present a plurality of fifty-eight over Giles.

Street Commissioner—Joseph S. Taylor, K. N.

County Clerk—Richard B. Connolly, Dem.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Nathaniel S. Selah, Dem.

Sheriff—James C. Willett, Dem.

Corporation Counsel—Lorenzo B. Shepard, Dem.

City Inspector—George W. Morton, K. N.

Almshouse Governors—Isaac J. Oliver, K. N., and G. Godfrey Gunther, Dem.

Judges Supreme Court—James R. Whiting, Dem., (long term,) and Seward, Hard, (short term.)

Judges Superior Court—Murray Hoffman, K. N., and Woodruff, W. and K. N.

Judge Common Pleas—John R. Brady, Dem.

Judge Marine Court—A. K. Maynard, K. N.

Coroners—Edward D. Connery, Dem.; Robert Gamble, Dem.; F. W. Perry, K. N.; S. A. Hill, K. N.

Police Justice, Sixth District—J. M. Flandreau, K. N.

Judge of the Marine Court.

Maynard, K. N., is elected Judge of the Marine Court, by 1,[illegible] over O'Keefe. The votes were Maynard, K. N., 17,706; O'Keefe, 16,[illegible]; Birdsall, W., 10,[illegible]; Alden, H., 10,047.

Judges of Supreme Court.

James R. Whiting is elected for the long term and Seward to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Morris. The votes were, Whiting, H., 28,[illegible]; Cowles, Rep., 26,[illegible]; Davies, K. N., [illegible]; Hillon, Soft, 15,699; Seward, 17,973; Peabody, Whig, [illegible].

Judges of Superior Court.

Hoffman and Woodruff are elected. The votes stood—Hoffman, 37,318; Ulshoeffer, Dem., 26,394; Woodruff, Whig, 36,063; Nichols, Soft, 14,193; Phillips, Hard, 11,795.

Judge of Common Pleas.

Brady is elected by 8,436 over Spaulding. The votes stood: Brady, (H.,) 26,457; Spaulding, (K. N.,) 18,021; Livingston, 9,906.

Almshouse Governors.

Twenty-two Districts are yet to be heard from. The delinquents are the First, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Ward Inspectors—in all, nine wards. As far as heard from, the vote elects Oliver and Gunther.

County Clerk.

Connolly, Dem., is elected. The votes cast were, Connolly, 37,665; Beatty, 16,859; Leffingwell, 7,731; Sherwood, W., 4,511.

Corporation Counsel.

Shepard, Soft, is elected by a plurality of 1,[illegible] over Glover. The votes were, Shepard, S., 20,[illegible]; Glover, K. N., 18,715; Haskin, H., 9,927; Tomlinson, 4,514; Scattering, 3,675.

City Inspector.

Morton, K. N., is elected by a plurality of 5,187 over Downing. The votes cast were for Morton, K. N., 19,984; Downing, S., 14,797; Vache, H., 11,[illegible]; Schaffer, 5,310. All others, 4,907.

Sheriff.

Willett, (S.,) is elected. The votes cast were Willett, (S.,) 20,490; Toone, K. N., 20,067; McIntyre, (H.,) 10,[illegible]; Duke, (W.,) 5,[illegible]. Scattering, 3,[illegible].

Comptroller.

The returns of votes for City Comptroller have been furnished us entire, except from the Twelfth Ward, in which the First District is lacking. The totals are as follows:

Flagg..........30,167 | Giles..........30,109

Majority for Flagg.......... 58

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

Selah, Democrat, is elected by 1,[illegible] over Southworth. The totals of votes are Selah 25,[illegible], Southworth 23,[illegible], Dean, Whig, 7,187.

Coroners.

The votes are as follows:—Connery, Dem., 30,[illegible]; Gamble, Dem., 26,[illegible]; Perry, K. N., 25,870; Hills, K. N., 26,[illegible]; Ramsay, K. N., 19,[illegible]; Wetherell, 18,[illegible]; Whelan, Dem., 18,061; O'Donnel, Soft, 12,[illegible]; Ives, 8,198; Wilhelm, Hard, 12,[illegible]; Heine, Soft, 11,[illegible]; Missing, Whig, 7,041. Of course Connery, Gamble, Perry and Hills are elected.

The Vote of the City for Secretary of State.

Wards.	Ward, Hard.	Hatch, Soft.	Headley, K. N.	King, Fusion.
I	671	682	205	87
II	126	124	249	7
III	279	198	421	90
IV	1279	604	261	78
V	780	217	798	232
VI	906	612	226	57
VII	1062	580	1075	440
VIII	764	661	1246	448
IX	978	611	2392	681
X	502	694	1084	266
XI	970	1015	1490	156
XII*	364	337	488	101
XIII	707	568	906	306
XIV	1019	777	414	82
XV	650	269	1054	670
XVI	648	749	1595	738
XVII	1098	830	1925	466
XVIII	911	649	1219	509
XIX	340	469	545	169
XX	556	1375	1198	690
XXI	780	380	1126	274
XXII	621	787	583	166
Total	14,116	12,795	20,124	6,950

* One District to come in.

Senate.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Wards.	Barr.	Sickles.	Ward.
I	226	954	73
II	141	181	268
III	461	361	266
IV	1101	978	117
V	506	598	1007
VI	968	856	92
Total	3398	3678	1816

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Wards.	Jn. McL. Murphy, Hard.	W. Small, Soft.	J. H. Petty, K. N.	W. Allen, Whig.
VII	886	869	1015	951
X	418	738	1014	286
XIII	817	798	975	808
XVII	1440	881	1510	608
Total	3606	3241	4514	1 556

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Wards.	Spencer, (Soft.)	Wild, (K. N.)
VIII	1595	1357
IX	2121	2180
XIV	1134	467
Total	4,850	4,004

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

(Complete, except First District in Twelfth Ward.)

Wards.	Hunter, Dem.	Brooks, K. N.
XI	2049	1853
XII	549	684
XV	480	2011
XVI	1273	2573
XVIII	1948	2188
XIX	759	750
XX	1890	2041
XXI	961	1800
XXII	1261	985
Total	10,470	14,584

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

J. W. Ferdon, K. N. 4064

Brandreth, Dem. 3945

Majority for Ferdon 119

Assembly—From the City.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Wards.	Mahan, S.	Van Houten, W.
I	541	312
II	196	342
Total	737	654

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

III..Ray, H..........2065. Van Wyck, W..........231

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

IV..Hayes, H..........1202. Bocalt, S..........799

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

V..Dixon, D..........1129. Mott, W..........806

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

VII..Riley, H..........1684. Barrow, K. N..........1470

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

VIII..Aitken, H..........1518. Duganne, W..........1[illegible]

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

IX..Van Antwerp, S..1079. Brevoort, K. N.....2765

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

X..Carman, S..........878. Doolan, K. N..........900

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

XI..Glover, H..........1288. Sparrow, K. N..........1831

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—1 DIST. WANTING.

XII, 19, 22..Quinn, H.1807. Reed, K. N..........1550

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XIII..Riley, S..........752. Mills, K. N..........1018

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XIV..Cunningham, H.677. Dawson, S..........885

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XV..Guest, K. N....1297. Conklin, W..........771

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XVI..Packard..........1566. Wilts..........1326

XX..Packard..........1068. Wilts..........1341

Total..........2634 2667

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XVII..Woods, S......2049 Williams, K. N......2001

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XVIII..Anthon, H....1648 Cocks, K. N..........1329

XXI..Anthon, H.....1118 Cocks, K. N..........1121

Total..........2761 2450

SEVENTH WARD.

Constables—Michael Shanley, Jr., United Dem., 1,[illegible]; Christopher F. Klenk, Dem., 1,[illegible]; John A. Van Boklen, K. N., 1,[illegible]; Joel Pike, K. N., 1,[illegible]; Charles T. Waite, W., [illegible].

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Councilmen—Forty-sixth District.—John W. T. Van Riper, W., 464; George A. Jeremiah, H. and S., 385; John Callner, Ind., 11. Van Riper's plurality, 69.

Forty-seventh District.—Frederick C. Wagner, K. N., 322; Benjamin F. Pinckney, W., 296; John Jacob Diehl, D., 266. Pinckney's plurality, 12.

Forty-eighth District.—Francis J. Miller, H., 220; Chas. G. Trushman, W., 104; Peter Palm, D., 111; Solomon Rich, 80; Nicholas Kissell, S., 202; Bernard Christman, [illegible]; Michael Smith, S. Miller's plurality, 18.

Forty-ninth District.—Abraham S. Jones, K. N., 188; Andrew J. Odell, W., 204; William Truslow, H., 173; George W. Schureman, S., 63. Odell's plurality, 16.

Fifteenth District.—Daniel T. Macfarland, K. N. and W., 370; Bernard Reilly, H. and S., 492; Michael Smith, Ind., 425. Reilly's plurality, 67.

Assessor.—Dudley B. Andrews, 2,170; James W. Hartell, 1,[illegible]; Peter Lutz, 778.

Commissioner of Common Schools.—William Hibbard, 2,150; James F. Henry, 2,341.

Inspector of Common Schools.—Joseph Whitehead, 2,304; William Coulter, 2,371; James C. Freeman, 3.

Constables.—Thomas Wallace, 1,927; Benjamin Merritt, 1,195; Harvey N. Hitchcock, 1,164; P. S. Mills, 2,127; Peter Scherer, 1,006; William Byxbee, 152; Charles Waltz, 586.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Vote for Alderman.—Valentine, K. N., 1,[illegible]; Pentz, S., 686; Foster, H., 605; Mather, Ref., 608. Valentine's plurality, 678.

The Daily Times Guard on Parade.

Mayor Wood did a very good thing, after all, in forbidding parades of volunteer companies on the Saturday before Election; it rained so prodigiously on that happy occasion that the companies could not have helped being thankful, if they had tried. Last Saturday there was no let nor hindrance, and so the "Guards" turned out grandly, and among them one of the handsomest corps (we don't allow any modest scruples to stand in the way when such things happen only once a year) was that which the Daily Times turned out under arms. The Guard went to Hoboken, numbering fifty muskets, popped away with great success at their target, and in the evening sat down to dinner at Florence's in Broadway. The speeches that were made in response to sentiments political, patriotic and personal, the general good order that prevailed, the music, the consciousness that every man had done his duty, and so on, made the ending of the affair very comfortable and jolly, and so the boys went home perfectly sober, and bent on repeating next year the good times they have had this.

The Guard were accompanied by Stewart's Brooklyn Cornet Band, which, by the gentlemanly deportment of its members, and the satisfactory manner in which it performed its duties, entitled itself to the thanks of all concerned.

☞ The Tierney Guards passed our office, on Saturday. Capt. Broderick's men made a fine show.

What the Administration Organ thinks of Know-Nothing Victories.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 10.

An appeal will, no doubt, be made to the people of the South on the part of the lately despairing leaders of Know-Nothingism, that, because the Black Republican Party has been defeated in Massachusetts and New-York, *therefore it has been a decision in favor of national doctrines.* How far this is true let the history of Know-Nothingism in Massachusetts bear witness. Henry Gardner, who has just been reëlected Governor of that State, retired from the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention when the national platform was announced and adopted. He and his satellites returned to Massachusetts and there renewed their pledges to Abolitionism, and with these pledges, aided by the machinery of the Know-Nothing Party he has been enabled to extort a reëlection at the ballot-box. Throughout all the South the name of Gardner has been synonymous with treason to the Federal Constitution. Even his attempt to operate upon the Virginia election, in the case of Judge Loring, has been followed by repeated manifestations of sympathy with the worst enemies of the Union of the States. *This fact the most ultra Know-Nothing will not attempt to deny.*

And how is it in New York? Who there are the Know-Nothing victors in the recent contest? It is true, Seward has been defeated, but who have triumphed? Not National Whigs like Washington Hunt, like Daniel D. Barnard, like James W. Gerard, but men like Brooks, of the *Express*, whose paper has teemed with denunciations of the Democratic Party on account of the Nebraska bill, and who, as a member of the New-York Senate, to which he has just been reëlected, reported a series of resolutions which were intended to outbid Seward himself for abolition influences. * * * We have had experience enough to know that there are in the South many who are always ready to seize upon any pretext for the purpose of keeping alive an opposition to the only National Party in existence—the Democratic Party; and we shall not be surprised if these results in Massachusetts and New-York should be made the basis of new invocations to popular sentiment in the Slave States in favor of an opposition to that organization. Let not the people of the South, however, lay the flattering unction to their souls that, because Know-Nothingism has temporarily triumphed over Abolitionism in these two States—and this only, as we think we have shown, by imitating the expedients of the Abolitionists themselves—when the time comes the leaders of this now divided organization will not bring their cohorts together and act in cordial conjunction to a common end. This has been done, let it be remembered, in every northern State, with two exceptions, and, in every instance, Abolitionism has been the gainer. *The whole Anti-Slavery record made in the Free States for the last two years has been made by Know-Nothing votes, acting under the advice and organized by the discipline of William H. Seward.* But for that fell mystery, we should not now see the eyes of patriots turned to the national Legislature with solicitude; we should not now be taunted with the menaces of Abolition leaders; we should not now be called on to defend the Constitution from assault; we should not now be reminded that, for the first time in our history, a Northern fanatical majority controls the popular branch of Congress. Until Know-Nothingism sprung up, William H. Seward, and those who follow his example, might have railed in vain against the peace and the tranquillity of our beloved Union. It is natural though that, having served an apprenticeship under this hard taskmaster, they should now set up for themselves, and attempt to rule and to ruin by dealing with great questions after his own plan; and we need not be surprised if Seward himself should be outdone by those who have risen upon his temporary overthrow.

These results only render the National Democratic Party more necessary to the true interests of the American people, and we do not doubt that wherever the Democracy has been divided—and let it be borne in mind that it is nowhere divided except upon personal issues—it will henceforth find in the success of Know-Nothingism an invocation to immediate union, upon the creed which binds the Democracy together in every State of the Union but one.

In the Pennsylvania coal districts there is much trouble because the miners will throw coal-dirt in the streams. The Little Schuylkill Company has lately had to pay $10,000 damages for such performances.

Rev. Edward Beecher, of Boston, has accepted a call from a congregational church at Galesburg, Illinois.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mississippi Election.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 10.

In the Fourth Congressional District, William A. Lake, K. N., is elected over O. R. Singleton, Dem.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 11.

It is reported that Jefferson Davis received a dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday, to the effect that everything in that State had gone Democratic—namely, that their State ticket had been carried by 5,000 majority, that the whole Democratic delegation to Congress had been elected, and that the party have a majority of 80 in the Legislature.

Louisiana Election.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The election for Members of Congress in this State, has resulted as follows as far as heard from:

First District—George Eustis, Jr., K. N., is elected over Albert Fabre, Dem.

Second District—Miles Taylor, Dem., over Theodore G. Hunt, K. N.

Third District—Thomas G. Davidson, Dem., ahead of Preston Pond, Jr., K. N.

Fourth District—Not yet heard from.

The Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The sentence of the liquor dealers who were convicted for violations of the Liquor law expired today. A large crowd assembled near the jail, where carriages had been provided and a procession formed, headed with a band of music; and the prisoners were conducted through the principal streets. It is understood that all the liquor dealers in the city intend selling as usual, so that the number of complaints will be so increased as to clog the business of the courts until the law is repealed.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The locomotive of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad exploded yesterday near Penningtonville, instantly killing the fireman, named Chandler, and severely injuring John Wilhelm, the engineer. The latter was blown up into the air and fell upon the telegraph wire, which broke with his weight.

Virginia State Securities.

Baltimore, Sunday, Nov. 11.

We have no mail south of Mobile, to-day. Three from New-Orleans are now due.

The Richmond *Enquirer* give a semi-official contradiction to the rumor that Virginia will not be able to pay the January interest on her bonds.

The Augusta at Savannah.

Savannah, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—The Dickensian drama of "Dombey and Son" will be repeated to-night, in consequence of the great success that attended its revival. Also, (for the first time here,) the laughable farce called "Lend Me Five Shillings."

Wallack's Theatre.—Two capital pieces—"Manifest Destiny and "The Man of Many Friends."

Niblo's Garden.—Mlle. Rachel plays her last round of characters here during the present week, appearing to-night as *La Tisbe* in "Angelo."

Broadway Theatre.—The great American actress, Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, commences an engagement here to-night as *Julia* in the "Hunchback."

George Christy and Wood's Minstrels No. 444 Broadway.—Superior Ethiopian entertainments are offered here every evening this week, winding up with the uproarious farce of the "Mummy."

Buckley's Serenaders, No. 539 Broadway.—The grand burlesque opera of "Cinderella" will be repeated to-night, together with a long programme of good Ethiopian and other music.

Macallister, the Wizard, appeals to his patrons to-night—this being his benefit. Any one fond of the cabalistic art will be satiated by a visit to No. 472 Broadway—the Magic Cave of the Wizard.

John R. Smith's Grand Tour of Europe and Siege of Sebastopol is still deservedly doing a large business at No. 596 Broadway.

Visitors to our City, desirous of improving their taste, should not neglect the opportunity of seeing the Dusseldorff collection of Pictures. It is by far the finest in the City.

At Barnum's Museum, the highly successful drama of the "Lime-Kiln Man" will be repeated every evening this week. In the afternoons there are lighter entertainments, adapted to the wants of gossiping promenaders.

For miscellaneous entertainments see our Amusement column.

New English Opera Company.

Mr. Sims Reeves, the eminent English tenor, *(who ranks with the highest tenori of the age,) will* shortly visit this country. He is now giving a farewell *series of* performances in the English provinces prior to his departure. Mr. Sims Reeves will bring out a complete English Opera company, consisting of himself, his wife, Mrs. Reeves, Jenny Bauer, Mr. Manvers, Mr. Weiss, and several others whose names we shall shortly publish. This will be without any kind of exception the best English Opera company that has ever visited the United States. It has hitherto been the misfortune of this class of entertainment to depend on one principal artist for its attractiveness, but, in spite of this English opera always has, and always will, prosper. The great success recently achieved by the Pyne and Harrison troupe affords a ready illustration. In this company Miss Louisa Pyne was the only artist that could be listened to with satisfaction—the tenor and second soprano being barely tolerable, and the basso only a few degrees above mediocrity. In Mr. Reeves' company all the artists are first class.

The Turf for 1855.

Centreville Course, L. I., trotting, Saturday, Nov. 10, sweepstakes, $600, mile heats, best 3 in 5; *Brown Dick* in harness, the Mares to go as they please.

J. Woodruff names *Black Mare*..........1 1 1

H. Peabody names blk. m. *Crow Queen*....2 2 drawn

D. Pfeffer names b. g. *Brown Dick*........ drawn

Time—2:51—2:55—2:59.

The attendance was much larger than we had expected to see, considering that it was Saturday. The trot was for a sweepstakes of $600. As soon as the speculators got on the track they began their operations at two to one that the *Black Mare* would win the stake, and before the race took place the odds increased to four to one on the mare, with but few takers even at that odds.

As the nags marched down the stretch, the black mare looked beautiful—so perfect in form and symmetry! not a hair seemed out of place. Her trainer, Woodruff, brought her out for the contest in perfect condition. She is only 4 years old, and bids fair to prove a clipper, as she won the race without a struggle. The *Queen* also looked well, but she struck lame in the first heat. *Brown Dick* paid forfeit.

☞ The passengers by the steamer *Ericsson* from Havre, have signed a letter testifying to the excellent qualities of the steamer for sea service and to the ability and courtesy of Capt. Lowber, her commander.

☞ The Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City on the 5th inst.

One of the oldest steamboats in the United States, the *Maryland*, lies at a wharf in Baltimore for repairs. She was built in 1816, and has been in constant use.

Great quantities of tropical fruits are coming into the Baltimore market.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Reply to Senator Seward's Recent Speech, By a Southern Slaveowner.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To reply to the position of Mr. Seward, as laid down in his recent oration at Albany, by abuse of the man, or an attack upon his motives, is, at the best, but a miserable policy, for while it admits the force of his arguments, and the danger of his position, it leaves his propositions unanswered. Opinion, right or wrong, controls the world. The position of Mr. Seward must be met, his issue accepted, and his reasoning answered. I do not, of course, propose to undertake such a heavy task. The learning, experience, and intellectual exercise of the distinguished Senator, make him more than a match for a host, even of those who seek encounters with him. But as a private citizen, as a white man, belonging to the race he *now* desires to benefit, loving my country, and seeking, I trust, in my humble sphere to be just to all men, I enter my protest against the new, important, and dangerous position he has, after reflection, thought fit to occupy.

So long as Mr. Seward made "humanity to the negro" the basis of his action, it was unbecoming the dignity of an owner of negroes to notice him,—because the question of real humanity was one he was unable to judge of, and a matter beyond his political or personal jurisdiction. But when he leaves the wild theories of open Abolitionism, when he concludes to abandon the idea of certainly sacrificing the rights, liberty and happiness of thirty millions of whites to carry out a vague, impracticable scheme for the benefit of only three million blacks,—when he makes the dignity, happiness and liberty of the white race instead, the text for his new ideas, he takes a ground which entitles him to be heard, and which requires an answer. Dismissing, therefore, with Mr. Seward, the at length exploded dogma of Wilberforce, that the (African) "negro is a black white man," I shall respectfully call the distinguished Senator's attention to his new position.

Standing up now as the advocate of the white race, he denounces African servitude as an injury *to the white race, because,—and here is his issue,—because it establishes an aristocratic class in our Republican Government, standing on an enduring foundation and sustained by organic law.*

If this new position is true, then do I say as a slave owner, "let us wisely correct the evil." *If* it is true, then, indeed, it becomes the duty of every lover of the white race, of Caucasian civilization, Caucasian science, liberty and Christianity to rally around this new battle cry. But it is not true. The position is untenable. The reasoning is false, and the issue one which can be answered by simple reference to history and daily observation.

The Free-Negro policy originated in England. It was there the "idea" of Mr. Seward was born. It was there Abolitionism first raised its head, and it is there its advocates have found the most sympathy, aid and consideration. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to ascertain from what motives this Abolition idea originated, the character of the Government which originated it, and also the *character of the people who continue its agitation.*

Nations have their instincts as well as individuals and their peculiar characteristics. The instincts of England are monarchical and aristocratic. The foundation stone of the British Government contains the very element Mr. Seward wishes to attribute to the South, to wit: "A privileged class, based on the Constitution of the United Kingdom, and sustained in its privileges by law." Distinction of Class is the great vital and enduring element of monarchical England. Distinction of Race is the great vital and enduring element of Republican America. In England, one white man is placed by the forms of government and force of law, above and superior in his privileges *to other white men.* In America, every white man is by nature, law and the Constitution, equal. The distinction of class is aristocratic and artificial. The distinction of race is republican and natural. The distinction of class is the work of man, springing from human selfishness and pride. The distinction of nature, the work of God, established for his own wise purposes, not to be disturbed or interfered with, even by infidel British Abolitionism, which denounces the Bible and impiously defies the Deity.

It is just as natural that aristocractic England should oppose herself to republican America as it is for Abolitionism to oppose itself to our free Constitution. The advocates of centralization in this country; of bands of privileged corporations of *protection to capital against labor*—in short, of all rank Federal measures, were the first to take up Abolitionism, and will be last to lay it down.

The British Government has expended on her Abolition Free-Negro *policy, six hundred millions* of dollars in less than twenty-five years. Where did she obtain this vast treasure? From the blood, and sweat, and poverty, and hereditary degradation of her poor white class at home. The very air and light of Heaven have been taxed to supply this wealth. And yet the total number of negroes she has liberated and supported in idleness will not amount to over one million. Now the last census shows that there are between seven and eight millions of poor whites in the United Kingdom, who cannot read their Bible! This six hundred millions of dollars thus expended by Great Britain, if invested, would educate millions of the now benighted poor in England. And so we have the conclusion, that for the purpose of benefiting (?) some millions of blacks in the West Indies, Abolition keeps from seven to eight million in heathen darkness at home! It is this same aristocratic Government which lately granted forty thousand pounds for education, and eighty thousand for the Queen's stables. It is this aristocratic Government which tried to crush our republican Government when struggling into existence. It is this aristocratic Government which has been the constant and deadly enemy of America to this day, and it is this aristocratic Government, thus based upon "distinction of class," which originated in the House of Lords the Free-Negro dogma of Wilberforce and Seward.

The motive of England is apparent. It is natural she should hate us. Her history is one of treachery and fraud. She lauds her free-trade policy, while she is in fact protecting herself. She stands on the necks of a hundred obliterated nationalities, and preaches to us conquest. She weeps abundant tears over our "peculiar institution," while for her own ambition she has established the "institution" of war. And yet this Government furnishes Mr. Seward, Sumner and others with the fire-brand with which to light the fire of civil discord throughout our happy Union. They seek to Abolitionize the South and Africanize the North.

Mr. Seward knows that, if successful, a free negro will never contest with him a seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Greeley knows that no African will ever establish or sustain a *Tribune*; and, gentlemen, you also know you have nothing to fear, in the onward career of the Times, from free-negro competition. You know it from instinct. God has placed the negro in a certain position, and the highest reach of his nature is to labor. He alone can labor and will compete with labor. Your privileged class, composed of such gentlemen as Seward, Sumner, Hale and others, will escape the contamination. It will be the poor man who will have to work in competition, side by side with the free negro; the poor white man's wife who will have to associate with the negro's wife; the poor man's children who will be placed on an equality with negro children. Already in Massachusetts they have Africanized the public schools. The next step will be amalgamation.

When our Declaration of Independence was announced, establishing a Republican form of government for the white race, every State was a Slave State. As such they fought the battles of the Revolution, and established our freedom. From that day to this the institution of negro servitude has existed, and yet we have grown in all that is great, glorious and free. And now in the blaze of that glory, while peace and security bless the land, and equal laws, made by the people for their own regulation, demonstrate the capacity of the white man for self-government, the institution of negro servitude is made by British abolitionism, an excuse, *in another form,* for creating a dissolution of the Union. If they succeed, well may England grant peerages to those who now, under a false cry against their Southern brethren, are opening the way for the extension of aristocratic Canada over the Northern and Eastern States.

The significant passages in Mr. Seward's oration, pointing, and to the establishment of a Southern aristocracy, I will not notice. The intelligence and patriotism of the Northern people will care for that. Under this new cry, he and his followers assert that they will be enabled to concentrate the North in sectional hostility against their Southern brethren. Time will show if he is right. For one, I do not believe it. C. G. B.

Astor House, New-York, Oct. 28, 1855.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley was, last evening, ordained and installed pastor over the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Fifth-street.

Police Matters.

The City was quiet yesterday. But few arrests of any consequence were made.

THE TOMBS.

At the Tombs a dozen

DRUNKARDS

were disposed of according to the law made and provided. Most of them received their sentence with becoming and unusual resignation. There was one exception—Jim Kelly, *alias* "Waxy." Jim, a rough and ragged wretch, was propelled by a Star within the place assigned for such unfortunates. When he heard the officer's complaint against him he waxed very wroth. Addressing His Honor, he said, "O, Mr. Welsh, Mr. Welsh, I ain't a habitual drunkard, I ain't a loafer; I works, I do."

Justice—Kelly, I know you; you have been up here several times before.

Accused—I ain't been up before for three weeks, Mr. Welsh, so I hain't—O, don't send me on the Island—I works, I do, and don't loaf neither, and don't get drunk.

Justice—You're drunk now.

Accused—O, no, I hain't Mr. Welsh. I's only (hic) 'toxicated.

Officer—He's drunk all the time, your Honor; he does nothing but loaf about the Ward and get drunk.

Justice—Day and night?

Officer—Day and night, noon and morning.

Accused—O, vat a—lie! O, you old scoundrel, vont I fix you when I get off the Island? I've paid you my respects before, an' I'll do it again—won't I tho'? you'd better b'lieve it, old "horse."

Justice—How long has he been about, Mr. Officer, on this last spree?

Officer—Well, about—

Accused—O, Mr. Welsh, don't send me up for six months, nor three months neither; O don't, I works for Jim Dwyer, I does, and lives in Anthony-street. I don't loaf.

The Justice seemed indifferent to the appeals made to him, whereupon "Waxy" rushed up in front of the Bench, and, with hat on, commenced a long harangue, but was interrupted by the Officer, who told him to uncover his head.

Accused—O vell, I only forgot. I'm very polite, I is. I always takes off my hat, when I talks to folks, I does—doesn't I Judge? now you knows. O, I'm very polite. Now, Mr. Welsh, don't do it, O don't.

But the Justice did do it, and poor Waxy, sobbing like a child, and vowing vengeance on his accuser, was taken below to be sent up in the morning for three months.

BREAKING THE PARK TREES.

A little fellow, about "two foot old" was next brought up. The Justice, bending over his "counter" to look at the prisoner, asked—What is this little fellow here for?

Officer—For breaking trees in the Park, your Honor.

Justice—Breaking trees, eh? must have been very small trees.

Officer—Well, your Honor, I saw a crowd of boys around one of the trees, and found him perched on one of the topmost limbs breaking off some limbs. I took *him* along.

Justice—Well, my boy, what brought you up in the tree?

Boy—Only fun, sir.

Justice—Well, why did you break the branches?

Boy—For fun, sir.

Justice—Where do you live?

Boy—Nineteenth-street.

Justice—In *Nineteenth*-street! What brought you away down here? sir.

Boy—Fun, sir.

Justice—Well now go sir, and mind you, if I find you in any such fun again, I will lock you up.

And the funny little fellow left and joined his pretty little bare-legged sister, who had been watching the proceedings with great interest.

A LUBBER IN THE HANDS OF THE SHARKS.

A green lubber from the town of Pequannock, in the State of Connecticut, and Province of New-England, while loitering around at a late hour on Saturday night, was solicited by two feminine sharks to accompany them to their retreat at the Five Points. He gave way to their bland entreaties. Having enjoyed the society of his new made acquaintances for a time, he was about to leave, when, as he says, he was set upon by both of the girls. One of them held him by the neck and put his finger in her mouth, and threatened to bite if he moved, while the other stole his wallet, and seized his gold watch. After a desperate tussle he managed *to make his escape*, with his life and watch, for which he was not at all grateful, for he proceeded straightway to the Tombs, and sought for justice and—his wallet. An officer was sent in search of the "Hectors," and succeeded in finding one of them named Green, aged 21. Miss Green denied "point blank" to the Court the charge made against her. To an officer, however, she confessed that the "greeny" attempted to play a Yankee trick upon her, but she being determined to have her pay, seized hold of his valuables. As this plausible explanation was not made to the Court, she was locked up in default of $1,000 recognizance.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Michael Walsh was then brought up, charged by William Null, (a printer in the *Courier and Enquirer* office) with highway robbery. Null in his affidavit stated that while walking through Pearl-street, about 10½ o'clock, he was set upon by Walsh and another man, and by them knocked down. The defendant then thrust his hand into his pocket, and took a wallet containing $12 therefrom, and passed it over to his accomplice, (who has not yet been arrested,) who then ran away. The accused, before leaving, also stole from the neck of Null a silk cravat, which he values at $3. Walsh was arrested by the police and brought before the magistrate at the Tombs, denied all the facts set forth in the accusation, and gave his residence as at No. 21 Baxter-street. He was locked up for examination in default of $1,000 bonds.

THROWING STONES.

John Carroll, James English and John Gleirn, all boys, were arraigned on charge of assaulting the members of Hose Company No. 40, by throwing stones at them while the Company was proceeding home from an alarm of fire. The charge against them was sustained. His Honor said he felt it his duty to make an example of the accused. This business of assaulting fire companies should be stopped. Most of the disturbances between fire companies were originated by such small boys as the accused, and many riots might be traced to a similar source. He therefore committed them for a further examination. One of them was afterwards bailed by a flashy young man, who, while conversing with his Honor, kept a cigar in his mouth. His strenuous efforts to kiss the Bible, without removing the cigar, reminded our Reporter of the man who attempted "to whistle and chew meal" at the same time.

DANGER OF INSULTING A POLICEMAN.

The next and last case disposed of at the Tombs, for the day, was something in reference to a policeman's dignity. The complainant having placed the offender within the railings, waited the query of the Court—"Well, Sir, what has this man been doing?"

Officer—He insulted me. I was standing on my beat when the man came up to me and told me he would give me 25 cents—

The Accused—An' is that an insult to offer a man 25 cents? Now I'll leave the question to your Worship if that isn't a purty way to insult a man? Faith, I'd like to be insulted so every minit uv me life—that I would.

Officer—He came up to me and told me he would give me 25 cents if I would go down to Orange-street and arrest a nigger woman. I told him I could not leave my beat. He then became very abusive, and drew a crowd around him, and so I arrested him.

The Accused—Well now, yer Worship, did you ever hear sich a story in all your born days? I was just going along fair and aisy, when—

Justice—What is your name.

The Accused—Me name, is it? Me name, sur, is Patrick O'Leary. P-a-Pa-t-r-i-tri-Patri-c-k-kick-Patrick-O'-Patrick O'Le-Patrick O'Lea-ry—Patrick O'Leary!"

Justice—Take him down.

And Patrick was taken down to reflect on the dignity of a policeman.

☞ It is stated that the Commissioners appointed several years since to codify the laws of Massachusetts for the past twenty years, will report to the next Legislature.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Two Millions en route from San Francisco.

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

A General Indian War Anticipated.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

PEACE RESTORED IN NICARAGUA

Treaty Concluded Between Generals Walker and Corral.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The Accessory Transit Co.'s steamer, *Northern Light*, E. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander, arrived yesterday (Sunday) morning from San Juan Del Norte, via Key West. She brings the passengers of the *Sierra Nevada*, who left San Francisco at 5 P. M. on the 20th of October. The passengers are all in good health—not a case of sickness having occurred during the whole voyage.

Everything was quiet on the Isthmus, and the passengers crossed in good time and perfect safety. Col. Walker, leading the Democratic party in Nicaragua, had concluded a treaty of peace with the Chamorro party. Don Patricio Rivas was appointed Provisional President, (Col. Walker refusing,) and sworn into office on the 31st of October in the presence of a large assembly of the people at Granada. Col. Walker was appointed General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Nicaragua. Parker H. French, Esq., (formerly of the Sacramento *Tribune*,) was appointed Commissary of War, &c. Gen. Chillon had been sent to Leon with 250 men. It is reported that he had an engagement at Managua with Mendez and 600 troops, and defeated him. Gen. Corral and family were staying in Granada. Don Mateo Mayorga, Secretary of State, &c., was executed on the Plaza, his party having fired into the American passengers of the *Uncle Sam* and *Star of the West*. The American Minister and all the prisoners had been released. The people of Nicaragua seemed much pleased with the change in affairs. Great satisfaction was expressed with the treaty of peace and all the appointments. Walker punished severely all offences among his own or native troops. No misconduct of any kind was allowed.

The *Sierra Nevada* brought down a large force of volunteers to join the Democratic Party under General Walker. Col. E. J. C. Kewen, a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco, was among the number. Kinney still remains at Greytown, with only ten or twelve men—a number of whom were suffering from sickness—Simeon Forrester, of Salem, Mass., one of his party, having died. Walker's men were anxious to be allowed to drive Kinney and his men out of the country.

The news from California is unimportant. Times were growing better. The mail steamer *Golden Age* left San Francisco three hours in advance of the *Sierra Nevada* with about $2,000,000 in gold. Troubles with the Indians in Oregon still continue, and assume a serious aspect. Major Haller and his forces were reported as surrounded by the Indians at a point 25 miles above the Dalles. They had been without food or water 40 hours. Lieut. Day, with 150 men, left to assist him.

The *Northern Light* left in the harbor of San Juan, Nov. 3, H. B. M. brig-of-war, *El Espiegle* and the British mail steamer *Clyde*.

The American brig *Bay'ue Sroih*, Patterson, sailed for New-Orleans on the 3d.

Arrived at Key West, Nov. 5, smack *William Bates*, 10 days from New-York, with 10 passengers. Arrived at Tortugas on the 5th, brig *Amazon*, with stores for Fort Jefferson.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co., Freeman & Co., and the Purser of the *Northern Light*, for the latest papers and information.

CALIFORNIA.

The News.

The interesting news for the two weeks ending the 20th ult. has been principally of the "horrible catastrophe" sort.

The Indians on the Columbia and Rogue Rivers are at open war with the whites, and the struggle threatens to be serious in its consequences. An Indian agent named Bolon was murdered by the Yakimas in Washington Territory, about the 20th of September, and then a confederation was organized among various tribes for a general war upon the whites. Major Haller went out from the Dalles on the 3d of October, with one hundred U. S. troops to chastise the offenders, but he and his force were surrounded by about 500 Indians, and when last heard from had been besieged for two days, during which time they had had no water. The Oregonians were hurrying to relieve the soldiers. Further particulars will be found published below.

In Rogue River Valley the Indians murdered four or five miners and packers, about the 8th October. The miners in the valley raised a company of 150 volunteers, marched out against the redskins and defeated them in a battle, killing about 40. About 20 whites have been killed.

Another tragic murder and *Lynch* law execution took place at *Columbia*, *Tuolumne County*, on the 9th September. John Huron Smith, a young and popular miner, went, somewhat intoxicated, into a house of ill-fame kept by a woman named Martha. A tumbler was broken in the room, and Martha requested Smith to pay for it. He took hold of her roughly, tore her dress, and forced her down into a chair. Her husband, named John S. Barclay, came in, and, after a few words with Smith, shot him dead. Barclay was taken by the mob, who were at first disposed to trust in the care of the statutes and the courts, but they were induced by inflammatory harangues to change their determination. They held a Lynch court, and heard the witnesses. When the jury was about to retire, the Sheriff of the county had arrived, and he seized the prisoner; but, after using every exertion, and exposing himself to imminent danger, he was driven off by force. Whether the jury found Barclay guilty, or sentenced him to be hung, is not stated in the papers, but hanged he was under a large mining flume, about twenty feet from the ground, at midnight, in the midst of the glare of torches and the shouts of the crowd.

On the 7th October a party of Chinamen, while asleep at night in their tents, near St. Louis, Sierra County, were attacked by robbers, and five of the Celestials were slain and several others severely wounded. The robbers took eleven hundred dollars in dust from the tents.

On the 6th October the flourishing village at Scott's Bar, on the Klamath, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $83,000.

The returns from the various County Assessors show a general decrease in the valuation of property during the last year. The decrease amounts to fifteen or twenty per cent. on real estate, in the business portions of San Francisco.

Collector Latham moved into the new Custom House on the 15th inst.

A large number of men (about 50) have deserted from the United States frigate *Independence*, lying at Mare Island. Several have been wounded while trying to escape, and five were found together drowned in the mud on the shore of the bay.

Don Guadalupe Sanes has published a protest in the San Francisco papers against an outrage committed by Walker at San Juan, by sending a lot of his banditti on board the Nicaragua steamer *Sierra Nevada*, and searching the vessel for Sanes, with intent to take and kill him, and robbing his trunk of papers and property valued at $30,000.

DEPARTURE OF THE WALKER EXPEDITIONISTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Exciting Scenes on the Wharves—Ineffectual Attempt of a Party to Board the Steamer—Three Hundred Stand of Arms for Walker's Party.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The current rumors of the past week relative to the number of adventurers who intended to embark on the steamer *Uncle Sam*, to join Walker at Nicaragua, served to attract a large crowd in the vicinity of the steamer on the occasion of her departure Saturday. The vessel was advertised to sail at 9 o'clock A. M., and long before that hour Jackson-street wharf was filled with spectators and those interested in the embarkation of the Expeditionists. It is stated that nearly four hundred through passage tickets were sold before the appointed sailing hour, but, as will be seen, various circumstances compelled the agent of the line to postpone the steamer's departure until 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

was stationed in every part of the vessel with positive orders to allow no one on board unless provided with a passage ticket. There seemed to be no disposition to infringe this order, and everything went on quietly until about noon, when it was discovered that some of the passengers were in possession of arms belonging to the "San Francisco Blues" military corps. A search warrant was immediately procured, and twenty-nine muskets, identified by members of the Company named, were recovered. During this investigation, two large crockery crates full of arms, were discovered, but as the officer had no authority to seize upon these, they were left undisturbed, although information of the fact was immediately given to the Quartermaster, Gen. Kibbe, of the State Militia, who, soon after ascertained, by means of the telegraph wires, that the Armory of the Sacramento Rifle Company had been entirely divested of every weapon and round of ammunition. General Kibbe at once commenced suit in the Twelfth District Court to recover the arms belonging to the State, on board the *Uncle Sam*. The business of the suit was dispatched with all possible haste; but before the necessary documents could be procured and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, the hour had arrived for the sailing of the steamer. As the lines holding the vessel to the wharf were cast adrift, there was some indication of trouble between the officers of the vessel and those on the wharf anxious to obtain passage. The wharf was densely packed with men, and at the first move of the steamer a general rush was made to board her. The officers of the boat resisted and the body of the crowd was driven back, at the imminent risk of their being crushed between the vessel and the wharf, or launched overboard. The scene was frightful, indeed; but fortunately, and singularly enough, no one sustained serious injury, as far as could be ascertained. About fifteen or twenty succeeded in getting on board, and the vessel shot out into the stream, where she came to, evidently with the view of compelling those to return on shore who had succeeded in boarding the vessel by force. By this time, the Expeditionists to the number of three hundred, had chartered a large schooner lying convenient to the wharf. This movement was seen on board the steamer, and as the schooner spread her canvas, the steamer's paddles were again put in motion; but she had not proceeded far when she again lay to. The schooner was now under full headway with a fine breeze, and tacking quickly, she came up under the lee of the steamer, when she was ordered to keep off, and at the same time the steamer commenced moving ahead. It was now beyond the power of the schooner to work up to the position of the steamer until the latter would have sufficient time to send the intruders ashore and get under way again. Still the schooner persevered, and stood off for another tack. In the meantime, a posse of Sheriff's officers, headed by Mr. Doughman, with the writ of restitution, had procured a row-boat for the purpose of boarding the steamer. This they were unable to accomplish, as the steamer got under way just as the Sheriff's boat reached her side. The schooner was at this time within a few cables' length of the steamer, but coming up under the lee of Telegraph Hill, the breeze died away, and all thought of boarding was at once abandoned, as the steamer was by this time under a full head of steam, with her bows directed seaward. The schooner landed the disappointed expeditionists at Jackson-street Wharf, and a large number of ships' launches and other small craft filled with men who evidently intended to take the first opportunity to board the steamer, put back to the shore. It is generally believed that the *Uncle Sam* carried away about three hundred stand of arms for the use of Walker's army. It is known that a large quantity of arms and ammunition had been purchased in this City to be sent to San Juan by this steamer. Just previous to the sailing of the steamer it was ascertained that a number of percussion-lock muskets, belonging to Manhattan Fire Company of this City, were taken from the engine-house during the night. The rifles taken from the Sacramento military company are said to be excellent weapons, and they will undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition to the armament of the Nicaragua Republican troops. Many of those who failed to procure passage on the steamer yesterday had placed their baggage on board. This baggage will unquestionably be landed at San Juan, and kept for them by their more fortunate comrades until such time as they shall be successful in their endeavors to join Walker.

We take the following from the *State Journal*:—"About thirty more young men left on the steamer yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. They intend leaving on the *Uncle Sam* to-day for Nicaragua. Among those who have gone from Sacramento are B. D. Fry, Jesse Hambleton, Edward Saunders, W. H. Lewis, C. A. Cellers, Henry Newton, Charles Burnett, David McGowan, R. C. O'Neill, William Barr, —— Archibald, C. C. Bishop, Charles Turnbull, William Toole, William Kennedy, —— Turpin, James Voorhies, John King, John McNab, and J. Farns. Twenty-six persons from Yolo County are also among the party. Among those from Yolo are P. J. Hopper, H. N. Roby, E. L. Brown, Jr., M. Murphy, J. J. Underhill, A. J. Swift, J. C. Stout, and R. H. Hopkins. H. C. Huston, Esq., and Dr. E. W. Rust, of Marysville, and Samuel Astin, Esq., of Placer County, have also gone down intending to take part in the expedition." We have no means of ascertaining whether the above named gentlemen succeeded in getting off or not.

Cholera on board the Sierra Nevada.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* reached San Francisco on the 15th of October. As we previously announced, sickness prevailed to a great extent during the first part of her voyage. Of the large number of passengers (800) forty-five died. This number includes the whole list of deaths during the passage from New-York to San Francisco. The deaths on the *Sierra Nevada* occurred during the first five days from San Juan. Since that period there have been no new cases of sickness on board. The steamer was detained thirty hours at Acapulco, coaling.

Tobacco Raising near San Francisco.

For some months back the fact of California soil being perfectly adapted to the growth and raising of tobacco, has been well understood in the southern portion of the State, and we have had frequent accounts in the *Los Angeles*, and other Southern papers of the great achievement of the agriculturists in that portion of the State in that particular line of farming. Recently the attempt has been made near this city, and with perfect success. Mr. Joaquin Risco, of the Rancho de Morago Martine, Contra Costa County, has succeeded in growing about two acres of tobacco as an experiment, the product of which is stated by competent judges to be at least equal to very superior Havana—in fact, almost perfect analogous to that grown in the celebrated district of the Vuelta Abajo. A specimen of the yield may be seen at the cigar store of Messrs. Sutro, Montgomery-street.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Company—Attachment of the Property by the Contractors—Adjustment of Difficulties.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Not a little excitement was occasioned yesterday among the knowing ones, from the fact that all the property of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company had been attached at the suit of the contractors, on claims amounting to nearly a million and a half of dollars. The news was startling enough, and gave rise to a variety of unfounded rumors and crude explanations, which, however, we have thoroughly analyzed, and from the pains we have taken to arrive at the facts, our statement may be relied upon as the most authentic possible to be made under the circumstances.

The suit referred to was commenced by Robinson, Seymour & Co., on a contract with defendants, dated Nov. 24, 1854, stipulating to construct the first forty miles of said road, at the sum of $45,000 per mile, alleging that the sum of $600,000 has already become due and payable, and other balances, in all $1,400,000. Under the writs of attachment, the United States Marshal attached and took into his custody all the books, records, stock books, about $65,000 of the Bonds of the Company, and all the moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. Edward Jones, some $25,000. One of the Deputies of the United States Marshal was dispatched to Sacramento City, to attach the engines, cars, machinery, fixtures and road of the Company in that county, and hold them subject to the future judgment of the Court.

As appeared from the face of the pleadings, the suit had been commenced on an alleged breach of contract, and to recover the sum of nearly a million and a half of dollars due the contractors, and which had become payable in cash.

These proceedings very naturally gave rise to a great many hypotheses and rumors, which it is unnecessary to report in a report of ascertained facts. It appears that there has been for some time an excited controversy between the contractors and the Company, as to the construction of certain parts of the contract, and the suit referred to has its origin in this controversy, and the ill blood which it has engendered. The suit is brought for a nominal amount, as we understand that there is but a comparatively insignificant balance (about $70,000) due in cash to the contractors, who were to be paid, except a proportion of three-eighteenths, in bonds and stock. The controversy, however, as we understand, is not a matter of debt, but originates entirely in a contested construction of the contract. The Company and the contractors have in fact been on bad terms in relation to this matter of construction, as well as in relation to a claim by the contractors of their right to vote prospective stock to the amount of some $800,000. This controversy has been gradually proceeding to extreme measures, until this suit was eventually instituted. We understand that there was a meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday night, when a proposition was made to pay $100,000 down to the contractors, if they would accede to the Company's construction of the contract and proceed with the work. This proposition was not accepted by the contractors, and suit was instituted.

We called upon the President and Treasurer of the Company yesterday, and were assured by those gentlemen, who gave us the fullest explanations of the whole controversy, that arrangements had been made with the parties, by which the suit would be discontinued and the attachments raised immediately. The terms of the settlement referred to with the contractors are essentially private in their nature; but the fact, of which we are assured, that this great enterprise of a railroad will not be hampered by legal proceedings, but will be pushed on to completion under even more favorable circumstances, than hitherto, must be pleasing intelligence to the entire public.

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

THE INDIAN WAR.

GREAT TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The War in Rogue River Valley—Battle at the Mouth of Butte Creek—Indians Defeated.

From the Crescent City Herald, (Extra) Oct. 13.

"We are indebted to Mr. Galbraith, of the Crescent City Express, for the following particulars of the opening of an Indian war in Rogue River Valley. As to the leading causes of this outbreak, the massacre of the miners on the Upper Klamath, in the latter part of July, the murder of several packers, teamsters, and travelers, on the different routes near the Oregon Boundary line, and more recently, the killing of two wagoners and their six teams near Cottonwood by the Indians; all these must still be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The military at Fort Lane, O. T., seemed to be powerless in either restraining or punishing the marauders, and the goaded population were at last compelled to rise for their own protection. Mr. Galbraith left Jacksonville on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and the following are the main events which happened up to that time: A volunteer force of one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five men had been formed, and after having completed their arrangements, they proceeded on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., to the mouth of Butte Creek, in the vicinity of Fort Lane, in several parties, according to the number of the Rancherias, and commanded respectively by Major Lupton, 35 men; Captain Williams, 15; Messrs. Brook, Miller, and Hays, 11 men each; Mr. Harris, 18; and Mr. Newcomb, 11 men. Early on Monday morning, the volunteers approached the Rancherias and the Indians first fired upon Harris' command. The fight then became general, and ended in the total defeat of the Indians, forty of whom were left dead on the ground, and afterwards buried by the military from Fort Lane. Of the volunteers, twelve men were wounded; one of their number, Major Lupton, who had received an arrow in the left breast, died on Monday night, and another, named Shepard, wounded in the abdomen, it is thought will not recover. Mr. Galbraith also states that on Tuesday it was reported at Jacksonville that the Indians burnt the house of Mr. Jones, while the owner himself was killed and his wife severely wounded. Dr. Barkwell was called to attend on the lady, but it is thought she cannot recover. Messrs. Wagoner, Evans, and Tuff, are also supposed to have been killed and their houses and property destroyed. Dr. Crane, U. S. A., and Dr. Barkwell were indefatigable in their exertions to assist and relieve the wounded."

The War in Oregon—Major Haller Surrounded by the Indians—One Thousand Men Necessary for his Relief.

From the Portland Standard, Extra, Oct.

The *Belle* has just arrived, and brings the startling news that the troops under command of Major Haller have been surrounded by the Indians at a point about twenty-five miles from the Dalles. Haller's position is upon a hill with ravines and brush around him. His troops and animals have been without water for forty-eight hours. The Indians are constantly firing upon them. He was enabled to send a messenger through the ranks of the Indians in the night, and he reached the Dalles Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The steamer *Wasco* left immediately for the Cascades, and the *Belle* brought the express to Vancouver forthwith. She arrived there to-day about 12 o'clock. Immediately on the arrival of the messenger at the Dalles, Lieut. Day prepared to leave for the seat of war with the remaining force at the Dalles, numbering about one hundred and fifty men. He was to leave this morning about daylight. Major Haller calls for a thousand men to aid him. We learn that a requisition has been made out for that number and forwarded to the proper officers. From our informant we learn that several of the besieged had been killed. Our information was hastily received and may be incorrect in some of its parts, but we give it as we received it, hoping that it may not prove so disastrous as we understood it. Now is the time for action.

From the *Standard* of the 12th, we take the following in relation to the progress of the war: "There still remains much doubt about the extent of the hostile feeling among the Indians. By General Palmer's letter, published last Saturday, it is stated that the chief of the Wascos reports that proposals have been made to all the tribes east of the Cascades to unite in a general war for exterminating the whites, but that many refuse to enter an alliance to fight the Americans. And yet, among nearly all the tribes are found some restless spirits ready to join in a general war. The Yakimas seem well united in a feeling of hostility. The Clikitats are divided. All sorts of Indian tales of wrongs are reported to induce a war spirit, and threats of hostility made against such tribes as will not join the Yakimas. Those best acquainted with the Indian character are disposed to think that disaffection has been so widely diffused that one flush of victory on the part of the Indians in a contest with the United States troops, would induce nearly all the tribes to unite in a general war. Hence much anxiety is now felt in the result of Haller's expedition against them. We are satisfied that unless the Indians have greatly the advantage in position, that his troops will be enabled to route the Yakimas.

Gen. Palmer arrived in town on Saturday, from the Dalles. Nothing of importance had been heard from Haller since he left. Indian rumor had reached the Dalles that the troops sent out from Steilacoom had been cut off while crossing a river. But this rumor is not credited, for the reason that sufficient time had not elapsed, since these troops left Steilacoom, for them to cross the Cascades and encounter the Indians, and a report of it reach the Dalles. Gen. Palmer suggested the propriety of a volunteer force of one thousand men from Oregon and Washington Territories, in case of Haller's defeat, a large portion of which force should proceed to the scene of hostilities in three divisions, by as many different routes, all mounted and provisioned for ten days, and that the remainder should follow up with stores, ammunition, and all the requisites for establishing a temporary military post in the midst of the Yakima country. He thinks by this means an effectual settlement of the difficulties could speedily be made.

The War in Washington Territory—Requisition by Gov. Mason for Troops—Organization of Volunteers—Miners Killed.

From the Puget Sound Courier.

Upon the receipt of positive intelligence that several of the tribes of Indians, east of the mountains, were not only in open hostility to the whites, but had actually murdered several of our citizens who were civilly passing through their country, Acting-Gov. Mason immediately made a requisition on the several garrisons in the territory, for a sufficient number of troops to march into the Indian country for the purpose of chastising the hostile tribes for their insolence and treachery; and to capture and bring to a just punishment the individual members who are guilty of the assassinations. The call upon the garrison at this place was promptly and cheerfully responded to by Capt. Maloney, as well as by the other officers and the privates, many of whom volunteered with alacrity, giving thereby unmistakable evidence of their anxiety to see something of active service. First-Lieut. W. A. Slaughter was detailed for the command, which is almost a sure guarantee of the success of the expedition. Lieut. Slaughter has been some two years and a half in this Territory, and from a constant intercourse with the Indians, and the fact that he once before conducted an expedition against them with marked ability, it is but fair to presume that he is not only acquainted with the nature of the Indians and their mode of warfare, but also that he will speedily accomplish the business for which he is sent, and return crowned with success. The number of men in the command is forty-eight, each one furnished with forty-two days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition; in the pack-train there are forty-four horses and mules. The command leaves Fort Steilacoom to-day.

Murder of Mr. Bolon, Indian Agent.—The report that Mr. Bolon, the Agent, had been killed, is confirmed by further testimony. A Catholic Missionary at the Yakima has reported his death to the Mission at the Dalles. The manner of his death was as follows: Bolon had been to the Yakima Mission and was returning to the Dalles, three Indians came up with him, and after riding along some little distance, one of the party, son of a Chief, fell behind the others and shot Bolon in the back of his head. Another report says that after shooting him they cut his throat.]

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Treaty of Peace between Generals Walker and Corral—Latest news of the Walker Expeditionists.

From El Nicaraguense, Oct. 20.

We publish below a copy of the articles of pacification lately agreed upon by Generals Walker and Corral. They are conceived in a spirit of compromise and mutual concession highly honorable to the gentlemen themselves and to the parties whose representatives they have been, and we have no doubt they will meet with the unanimous approbation of our readers. The duty of determining the conditions of peace, and the manner in which the dissensions that have so long distracted this unhappy country should be reconciled, could not have been committed to more honorable men, and there is every reason to hope and to be assured that the peace which has been established will be long and prosperous. On every side we hear the praise of Gen. Walker. Encomiums upon the prudence, moderation, and strict sense of honor and justice which have marked his course throughout, are eloquently spoken on every hand, while the generous magnanimity and patriotism of Gen. Corral, and his noble and effective exertions in moving his Government to peace, are themes upon which every one loves to speak.

Both gentlemen have enshrined themselves in the hearts of the people of Nicaragua. Long may they celebrate the anniversary of the day which has secured to them social and political happiness, and to Generals Walker and Corral an enviable immortality.

TREATY.

Generals William Walker and Ponciano Corral, being animated with the most sincere desire to put an end to the war which has destroyed Nicaragua, and anxious to remedy so great an evil, the first in virtue of the faculties given him, and the second fully empowered by the Government which resided in this city, have agreed, after mature discussions, in celebrating the following treaty:

1. From this day are suspended hostilities, and there shall be peace and friendship between the belligerent armies.

2. Patricio Rivas is named Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua for the term of fourteen months, unless the President, in full Council of Ministers, should resolve to call an election before the end of the term.

3. The Ministers of State will be appointed by the President, and will be taken from the four departments of which is composed the Republic—one of War, one of Foreign and Internal Affairs, one of Treasury, and the other of Public Credit.

4. The Provisional Government will respect, and have respected, the chapters 2d, 3d and 4th, and sections 3d and 5d, of the general dispositions of the Constitution of 1838.

5. There will be a general oblivion of all that has taken place to this day for political faults and opinions, and no one will be molested or troubled for such.

6. The contracting parties and Provisional President oblige themselves to recognise all debts contracted by the belligerent parties, whether it be for loans, exactions or any other cause.

7. The President will recognise the commissions and military appointments of those who have served under the belligerents.

8. All those chiefs, officers, or citizens who may wish to return from the Republic or cities may do so with the guarantee and security of their persons and property.

9. The French Legion may continue serving the Republic, should they manifest a desire to become citizens of Nicaragua, and in this case the Government will give to each the portion of land that has been offered them. The arms they now use, as they belong to private individuals, will be returned to their owners.

10. General Walker will give orders to the forces that are attacking Managua to withdraw themselves to Leon and reduce their numbers to one hundred and fifty men; when this will be done General Corral offers to reduce the forces of Managua to the precise number of one hundred men, under the command of Gen. Martinez, those of Masaya to fifty men, under command of Colonel Don Lini Cesar or another honorable chief.

11. The forces of Rivas will remain under the command of Gen. Hatruch, and the Provisional Government will appoint the chief officer, and regulate the number of men that will be on duty in that department.

12. The Governments that have heretofore existed in Nicaragua during this war will cease, when the Generals shall notify them of this treaty.

Done in the City of Granada this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

1. Twenty-four hours after the arrival in this city of the Provisional President of the Republic, the army that Gen Corral commands in Masaya will enter this city, when united with that of Gen. Walker, the President and both Generals will proceed to the Church to return thanks to the God of Armies for the termination of the war.

General Walker will be recognized as General in Chief of the Army of the Republic, and named by a decree of Government.

General Corral will deliver the command, armament and munitions of war, unless the Government disposes otherwise.

2. The Government of the Republic will reside in this city, and will here receive the Ministers and Consuls of foreign nations.

3. Both armies will use no other device than a blue ribbon, with the inscription "Nicaragua Independiente." The Great Seal, the arms and inscriptions of the banners and standards will also have the same motto.

(Signed.) WM. WALKER, Commander-in-Chief of the Democratic Army that occupies Granada.

(Signed.) PONCIANO CORRAL, General-in-Chief of the Forces of the Republic.

Granada, Oct. 23, 1855.

In virtue of the full powers that by decree of yesterday were conferred upon me, I oblige myself to respect and have complied with the foregoing.

(Signed.) PONCIANO CORRAL, General-in-Chief.

Granada, Oct. 23, 1855.

The New Commissary of War.

From El Nicaraguense.

On Monday last Col. Parker H. French entered upon the discharge of his duties as Commissary of War, a position which his friends, knowing his ability and influence, and the benefits which must naturally accrue to that department from the same, will be well pleased to learn that he has consented to accept.

We have learned with pleasure that since he has been in office many of the capitalists of this city, native and foreign, have offered to advance the Government all their ready funds; that the merchants, to a man, have offered him all the facilities at their command, taking as their security for future payment the joint names and reputations of General Walker and Col. French. Such a manifestation of public confidence, backed by that of the community at large, must and of right ought to be peculiarly flattering to those gentlemen.

The department over which Col. French presides is only second to that of General Walker; everything relating to the finances of the State, and to the support and maintenance of the army, passes through his hands, and now if ever, does that energy and force of character which we have ever heard accorded him stand him in need. We trust he may have no drawback, either by sickness or otherwise in the discharge of the arduous duties of his office.

The Late Attack on the California Passengers.

The *Nicaraguense* gives the following account of the recent attack on the California passengers by the Chamorra party:

"As the passengers from San Francisco, *en route* for New-York, were about to embark on the lake boats, the *St. Carlos* and *Virgin*, at Virgin Bay, they were attacked by the Chamorra party, who approached them with the insigna of Democracy and protestations of good will. They stated their object to be the capture of suspicious individuals. Being unable to find the parties they looked for, they fired on the passengers—about six hundred—who were unarmed, killing eight and wounding six, some very dangerously. They then entered the Transit Company's office, and upset everything about the premises—rolling the safe out and breaking things generally. The passengers retreated into the bush where they remained scattered about during the night; the following morning the Chamorra party having left the town, they got on board the boats, and arrived here on Monday evening. The wounded were taken to the Military Hospital, under charge of Dr. Jones, and are doing well thus far.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Relations with the United States—The Reciprocity Treaty—Disaster at Sea.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 22d of September. On Thursday last, says the *Polynesian*, Hon. D. L. Gregg had an audience of his Majesty at noon, requested in the name of the President of the United States, to deliver the reply to the King's letter of the 15th of February. The following is a copy of the letter:

Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, to His Majesty Kamehameha IV:

Great and Good Friend: I have received the letter, which under date of the 15th February last, your Majesty addressed to me, announcing the demise of your predecessor, the King Kamehameha III, and the fact of your Majesty's accession to the throne of your forefathers. Your Majesty is not mistaken in supposing that I partake of the sorrow occasioned by the death of the late King. His Majesty had given such decided and repeated proofs of his warm friendship for the United States and their citizens resorting to the Hawaiian Kingdom, that he was regarded by the Government and people of this country with sentiments of more than ordinary confidence and esteem. While offering my sincere condolence for the loss of one so nearly related to your Majesty, and so tenderly beloved by the Hawaiian people, it affords me peculiar gratification to congratulate your Majesty upon your accession to the throne of Hawaii, and to receive the assurance that your Majesty is not indifferent to the sympathy and good will of the Executive and people of the United States. Such sentiments towards the Sovereign and people of Hawaii have ever been cherished by the United States, and they are especially entertained in behalf of your Majesty, under whose liberal, wise, and enlightened rule, I doubt not the relations between the two Governments will become more intimate, and the welfare and happiness of your Majesty's subjects greatly enlarged. Praying that God will vouchsafe to your Majesty a long, prosperous, and happy reign, and commending you to His safe and holy keeping, I am, with sincere esteem and high regard, your Majesty's good friend.

(Signed.) FRANKLIN PIERCE.
(Countersigned.) W. L. MARCY, Sec. of State.

In reply to some remarks made by Mr. Gregg on the occasion, the King said:

"I will not do my own feelings the injustice of attempting to disguise the fact that at the present moment this communication from the Head of your Government, according to my appreciation of it, loses entirely its formal character, and appears to express only the sentiments of a friend who has proved himself worthy of that high name. The treaty recently negotiated between my envoy at Washington and Mr. Marcy, on the part of the United States, is indeed but one link in the chain that binds the two countries in relations of the most happy kind. But it is a convention of the greatest importance, not only to those who are numbered among my subjects, but to every American citizen who has any interests upon these Islands. I do not doubt but its effects will be to call hither more of your enterprising countrymen, and direct towards the now partially developed resources of this archipelago the attention of your judicious but ready capitalists. Under this treaty we may expect to see American citizens raising the produce which American ships will carry to an American market."

Disaster to the Bark Belle.

The bark *Belle*, of Warren, R. I., Capt. Borden, was dismasted in a severe gale on the 3d of August, in latitude 18° N., longitude 120° W., while making the passage from Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, to Honolulu. Her main and mizzen-masts being cut away, she righted with five feet of water in the hold. At 11 o'clock the wind shifted suddenly to southwest, and she was again thrown on her beam ends. The foremast was cut away, and she again righted, sweeping the decks of everything—boats, spars, galley, tryworks, &c. After clearing the wreck, jury masts were rigged, and she arrived at Honolulu, making the passage in thirty-six days.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At Shaw's Flat, Oct. 4, Mr. John L. McFarland, of French Bar, to Miss Hannah Peeler, of the former place.

At American Valley, Oct. 3, Mr. D. L. Wilmans, to Miss Martha J. Bass.

Near San Jose, Santa Clara County, Oct. 1, Mr. John W. Herdon, to Miss Catharina Hostetter, all of Santa Clara County.

At Sacramento, Oct. 4, Mr. John Wolf, to Miss Mina Anthes, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Lakeville, Oct. 1, Mr. Solon P. Derby, of Petaluma, to Miss Mary Douglass, of Lakeville.

At the International Hotel, Oct. 12, by Judge D. C. Castree, Mr. Martin M. Cloud, to Miss Mary E. Clarkson, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. N. R. Hoyt, to Miss Emma Pine, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 16th inst., by Rev. E. Brierly, Mr. John Reynolds, of San Francisco, to Miss Emily Marshall, late of Sing Sing, N. Y.

In San Francisco, on the 18th inst., by Rev. E. Brierly, Mr. Myron W. Allen, to Miss Catharine Brown, all of San Francisco.

DIED.

Near Yuba City, Sutter county, Sept. 28, Priestly Bailey, late from Illinois, aged 34 years.

In Grass Valley, Sept. 28, Mr. Calvin R. Green, aged 25 years, formerly of Norwich, Ct.

On Monday, 8th inst., after a very short illness, Margaret Isabell, daughter of John and Mary Jane Kenan, in the 5th year of her age.

In San Francisco, Oct. 12, Mr. James Powers, a native of Waterford, Ireland, aged 29 years.

On Sunday, Oct. 14, Mrs. Rebecca E. Perkins, of Middleborough, Mass., aged 36 years.

In San Francisco, on Monday, the 15th inst., Mrs. Anna Snook, of Waterford, Ireland, aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, Henrietta, wife of Mr. Thos. Russel, of that city.

At Pascagonia, Miss., Sept. 4, Brevet Capt. Charles G. Merchant, 8th U. S. Infantry.

California Markets.

San Francisco, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

Under the circumstance of the proximity to steamer-day, it would have been scarcely probable that to-day should have proved remarkably active, and yet we find the aggregate of transactions to have summed up equal at least to the business of any previous day of this week. Possibly this has been superinduced by another arrival, that of the clipper *Viking*, which came in, last evening, with a full and assorted cargo, from Boston, consigned to Messrs. Morgan, Hathaway & Co. Quite a number of transactions have been effected from her during the course of the morning, the full particulars of which will be found recorded under their respective heads in the City Trade Report below, and have doubtless contributed very essentially to eke out the business of the day. We can perceive, in regard to the present condition of the market, but three important features: the concentration in the hands of certain parties of all the parcels of port wine in this market, unsteadiness and decline in crushed sugars, which have hitherto been appreciating in value, and increasing firmness in provisions.

Friday Evening, Oct. 19, 1855.

The complaint appears to have proved general throughout town to-day, relative to the extreme "tightness" of collections, and we doubt if steamer day, for at least a number of occasions past, has been characterized with more difficulty in the way of making remittances. Trade on such a day is necessarily limited, and although in the main, we have but an ordinary number of transactions to report, yet considering the occasion, its imperative demands upon the time and attention of our merchants, and the devoting of almost exclusive attention to the necessities of the counting-room, the bank-book and the ledger, the exhibit is by no means an insignificant one, and goes far to prove the existence of a strong, active feeling in the market, which waits but the invigorating touch of the wand of jobbing to spring into immediate and vigorous life.

Another arrival late this afternoon will probably conduce considerably to the feeling just noted. The clipper *Fearless*, from Boston, with a heavy cargo of assorted goods, consigned to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., came in, throwing the majority of the fleet, especially those latterly to hand, in regard to the length of passage made this year, completely in the shade. Besides this, we have the arrival of the *Lizzie* from China to report, with, however, no later commercial intelligence from the Chinese waters, her news having been anticipated some weeks since by the arrival of the *Aemel*.

Flour—The hitherto concealed operations of the past week are beginning to be disclosed, and in many cases where the transactions have been partially wanting in final particulars the terms have been finally adjusted and the sales reported. The fact of the coming to hand by the last mail of a considerable number of orders to be filled not only for the South Coast but also for Australia, has been disclosed, and we hear that it is presumed ere these will be completed that the bulk of at least 15,000 bbls. will be required for exportation. Transactions sum up in all to-day nearly 12,000 quarter-sacks Domestic and some ordinary jobbing sales of Richmond Flour; 4,000 quarter-sacks Domestic, 2,000 do. Oregon City Mills; 150 do. Eureka; 400 do. Alviso, and 500 do. Domestic, sold at $10; 2,000 do. Domestic at $9 25; 400 do. Pilot Mills; 250 do. Oregon; 300 do. Magnolia and 900 do. American Mills sold at $10 50; 600 do. Golden Gate at $11; 400 do. Ashley's Self-Raising at $12; 75 bbls. Gallego; 50 do. Haxall and 25 do. do. sold at $15 50; 50 cases Suffolk Mills at $13 50.

Potatoes—Receipts foot up over 2,600 sacks, against sales of 2,100 sacks. 1,160 sacks sold in four lots, at 2c.; 350 do., in two lots, at 2¼c.; 475 do., in three lots, at 1¾c.; and 100 do., at 1c.

Hay—16 tons (160 bales) sold at $22.

Beans—40 sacks California White sold at 3¼c.; 72 do. do., at 3c.; 37 do. Bayos, at 7¼c.

Beef—50 bbls. Chicago packed Mess sold at $25.

Pork—50 half bbls. Clear sold at $22 50.

Butter—300 firkins sold to arrive on private terms; 600 sold to arrive by four different vessels, also private.

Sugar—50 half bbls. Crushed sold on private terms.

Teas—100 cases Greens, in 1 and 2 lb. papers, sold on private terms.

Salt—25 cases 20 lb. bags, 40 do. 10 lb. do., 25 do. 10 lb. do., and 40 do. in 3 lb. boxes, sold ex *Fearless* on private terms; 100 cases 10 lb bags, from store, sold also private; 20 tons coarse Sandwich Island sold on terms not made public.

Maccaroni and Vermicelli—200 cases French sold at $4 75.

Candles—100 half boxes choice Adamantines sold at 58c.

Brandy—200 octaves American sold at $1 22½; 10 quarter casks pale Saterne, 1842, at $6; 50 octaves American sold on private terms.

Whisky—300 bbls. Eastern sold yesterday on terms not made public.

Pure Spirits—5,000 gallons California manufacture sold on Private terms.

Claret—30 casks Bordeaux sold at $54; 200 casks fine Clarets, Jules Nuc & Co., sold on private terms.

Port Wine—100 ten-gallon kegs sold at $14.

Champagne—50 baskets Jaquesson, pints and quarts, sold at $11 50.

Tobacco—15 cases Cantelope brand sold at 25c.

Spirits of Turpentine—110 cases (3,500 gallons) sold at $1 08.

Dry Goods—420 bales Brown Drills sold at about 9c.

Bags—3,800 Dundee Grain sold at 15½c.

Horrible Tragedy in Chicago—Wife Shot by her Husband—Suicide of the Murderer.

From the Chicago Free Press, Nov. 8.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, two discharges of a pistol were heard in West Randolph-street, between Peoria and Sangamon streets, and Ald. Ellithorpe, who was near by, rushing to the spot, found Edgar A. Ingersoll, tender of Randolph-street bridge, with a pistol shot in his breast, and his wife also shot in the breast, staggering away, while the instrument of death was still in the murderer's grasp.

Mrs. Ingersoll was taken to the house of Mr. Shaw, corner of Randolph and Peoria streets, where Doctors Freer, Brownell and Hollister were called to her assistance, and, at last accounts, she was still alive, with a possibility of recovery. She was shot in the left breast between the third and fourth rib.

Ingersoll was conveyed to the West Division Police Station in the Market-House, and attended by the same physicians, but he never spoke, and died about eight o'clock. He was shot in about the same place that his wife was. The pistol was one of Allen's revolvers.

In his pocket was found $35 in gold, and a letter of which the following is a literal copy, and shows that his action was premeditated. It was written in pencil on both sides of a small piece of paper, and is intended for a brother residing in this city who has a carriage-shop on Canal-street.

Chicago, Sunday, Nov. 4th, 1855.

Dear Brother Charles—I would like very much to see you but time will not permit. I will ask one faivor of you and the last. I beg of you to see that Lizzie and myself are Burried and together. I wish you to take Ida Amelia Ingersoll in your care and give her my gold watch that she may have it as a present from her father I am very sorry to think that I am about to commit this offel deed But my feelings are more than I can express Life is sweet but I had sooner part with it than be seperated from one that I love so dear no one can know my feelings their beyond my reach to explain I shall fetch this to a close by bidding you adiew Give my love to father and mother and Brothers

Your Brother.
EDGAR E. INGERSOLL.

Upon his person was found two cheap publications, with the following titles, which appear to have been recently purchased and read. From these the miserable man may have received the idea of his desperate crime, or by them wrought up to its commission:

"Miss Jane Clark, the Buried Alive: Or, Confessions of a Suicide. Published by H. M. Rulison, Queen City Publishing House, No. 115½ Main-street."

"The Wonderful Adventures and Horrible Disclosures of a Louisville Policeman. Written by himself."

The little Ida Amelia referred to in the letter is an infant of about a year and a half old. She is indeed brought to a sad orphanage.

It appears that the principal actors in this tragedy have been on terms of disagreement for some time. She had commenced a suit for a divorce, Messrs. Ham & Brothers, Masonic Temple, being her counsel. Ingersoll had just returned from Cincinnati, where he had found her brother, Charles L. Morrison, and brought him here to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between them. Last evening he called for her and they went out for a walk, and on their return, and just before reaching her residence he fired. What their conversation was, no one knows, but it is probable she persisted in her determination to live apart from him.

An inquest will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, but it is not probable that any new facts will be elicited. The guilty one in this terrible scene has passed beyond human punishment.—*Chicago Free Press, Nov. 8.*

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

Cruise of the U. S. Sloop of War Vincennes.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

ASIATIC INDIANS.

Russian Courtesy to Americans.

By the arrival of the United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes* at San Francisco, from a cruise in the Arctic Ocean, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following important intelligence communicated to the *Herald* of that City.

The *Vincennes* is the flag-ship of the North Pacific Surveying Squadron, under the command of Commodore John Rodgers, whose observations on Japan, and other points of interest assigned to the inspection of this expedition, compose a large and valuable acquisition to the previously acquired information of the places visited. The *Vincennes* entered Behrings Straits in the month of August, 1855, and anchored in Senivane Bay, a port of the eastern coast of Asia.

The principal object of visiting this point was to obtain astronomical observations. The subject of most interest to the general reader, however, is the information gained respecting the Tschucchis Indians, a warlike race who inhabit this portion of Asia. They owe no allegiance to foreign power, having never been conquered by the Russians, although the country which they occupy is generally conceded as belonging to the Russian possessions in Asia. The manners and customs of this people are peculiarly their own. Unlike savages in other parts of the world, they are characteristically provident and anxious of accumulating property. Having no knowledge of the existence of a Supreme Being, and acknowledging no attribute superior to animal instinct, they are without superstition, and live a life of happy ignorance of all things unconnected with the present. It is equally remarkable of this untutored race, that in their social relations they are governed, to a certain extent, by correct principles of morality. Female captives taken in war are considered common property, and are kept for purposes of prostitution; but these have no social intercourse with the wives and daughters of their captors, and are treated in the same manner and held in the same estimation as females of similar situation in civilized communities. The inhabitants of the village of Senivane Harbor were found to be very tractable, and seemed inclined to be on good terms with the crew of the *Vincennes*. Being desirous of accomplishing the object of the survey in the Arctic before the season was further advanced, Commodore Rodgers determined to leave a party at Senivane to make the necessary observations, while the vessel pursued its cruise in the north. In contemplation of an expedition of this character, all the empty provision barrels had been saved. These were filled with earth, and with some spars and sails, a very tenantable and well fortified cabin was constructed, the casks of earth being quite impenetrable to the weapons of the Indians, in case of an attack. The party, consisting of twelve men, under command of Acting Lieut. J. M. Brooke, was composed as follows: E. M. Kern, artist; C. Wright, botanist; W. Stimpson, zoologist, five sailors and three marines. When everything had been accomplished necessary to the comfort and safety of the party, the vessel got under way, and with a favorable breeze was soon upon the scene of her explorations in the Arctic. The course of the vessel was laid for Herald Island, which was found in the position indicated by the chart. This island is about one mile and a half in length, and is shaped like a crescent. It rises eight hundred and fifty feet above the sea, and is densely covered with moss, growing to the height of four feet. A sailor belonging to the *Vincennes* ascended to the peak, and as the weather was very clear, he had a fine opportunity for observation, but was unable to make out any land. An officer of the vessel attempted the ascent, but after many trials, was compelled to abandon the attempt, the peculiar quality of the soil, after being so long subject to frost and thaw, rendering the operation of climbing not only difficult, but exceedingly dangerous.

It was the intention of Commodore Rodgers to visit the land reported to have been discovered by Capt. Kellett, of the expedition sent out by the English Government in 1851 in search of Sir John Franklin; and as the weather indications were favorable to this end, the course of the vessel was shaped accordingly. The position of this land, as reported by Capt. Kellett, was about sixty miles to the northward of Herald Island. The *Vincennes* reached the latitude of 72° 05′ 20″ in longitude 174° 37′ 15″—a higher point than ever before reached, having sailed over the assumed position of Capt. Kellett's land; and Commodore Rodgers was forced to the conclusion that Capt. Kellett had fallen into the common error in these latitudes, of being deceived by low cloud-banks. At this point, the progress of the vessel was interrupted by a barrier of ice, and as the vessel was not prepared for Winter quarters in these regions, it was deemed advisable to alter her course. Returning by the west of Herald Island, the *Vincennes* sailed over the tail of Herald Reef, and worked up to the position of the land reported by Capt. Kellett, and named "Plover Island." This land was reported by Capt. Kellett as having been seen in foggy weather; and here again he must have been deceived by clouds, as no land could be found by the *Vincennes*, although with every advantage of fine weather for observation.

Having accomplished all that was possible for the present season, northward of Herald Island, Commodore Rodgers was anxious to discover "Wrangle's Land," reported to have been discovered by a Russian voyager of that name, off the northern coast of Asia. This land was never reached by any vessel, and it is a matter of much doubt whether it ever had existence except in the imagination of the Russian voyager. There is an Indian tradition familiar to all travelers in this part of the world, that land has been seen in the locality indicated by Captain Wrangle. It is also stated by the Indians that many years ago, one of the tribes of the northern coast was defeated in battle, and a large number escaped in boats with the view of reaching the new continent. The adventurers never returned, and from this fact it was presumed that they had discovered the land. It is hardly necessary to remark that this argument carries but little weight to the supposition that Wrangle's Land does exist. An old Indian Chief of one of the tribes of the northern coast, relates that when the weather is clear, which by the way is of very rare occurrence in that region, he has seen high land covered with snow in the direction indicated as the position of Wrangle's Land. This perhaps is the best foundation for the belief that Wrangle was correct in his observation. The Russians, anxious that no others shall claim the discovery of a continent north of their possessions, have attempted to find Wrangle's Land, but without success. Commodore Rodgers was determined upon an effort to reach the new continent, and succeeded in working his vessel up to within ten miles of the position designated by the Russian voyager. Here the vessel was prevented from progressing further by that obstacle which cannot be overcome—a barrier of ice.

The return passage to Behring's Straits was accomplished without the recurrence of any remarkable incident. Arriving at Senivane Harbor, after an absence of exactly one month, the party under Lieutenant Brooke were found in excellent health, and prepared to give full accounts of everything of interest connected with the place and its inhabitants.

During the whole period of their stay among the natives of Senivane, the Vincennes party had no evidence of any intention on the part of the natives of that place to molest them. On one occasion a party of whale-hunters, belonging to a tribe living near East Cape, visited Senivane Harbor, and some of the party were permitted to enter Lieut. Brooke's camp. After they had remained a sufficient length of time for a thorough investigation of the apartment, they were ordered to retire, and all but one, a surly-looking fellow, cheerfully complied with the order. The others remained outside, looking on with great interest, apparently watching to take sides with the refractory Indians in the case of any exhibition of intimidation on the part of the white men. The moment was one of intense interest to the latter, surrounded by savages, and entirely unprepared to offer effectual resistance in case of an attack. The scene was one of short duration, however; the Senivane Indians stood silently together on the outside of the camp limits; but their interference in behalf of the whites could not be counted upon; and determined to proceed in a manner which, if successful, would leave a lasting impression, Lieut. Brooke and Mr. Kern deliberately shouldered their rifles, and with measured strides marched up to the Indian on each side, and seizing him firmly by the shoulders, forced him along quietly, and with military dignity and precision to beyond the limits of the camp. The Indians were then informed that the first man who dared to cross the line defining the limits of the camp, would be instantly shot dead. After this occurrence there was no more trouble, the Indians never offering to come within the prescribed limits without first getting permission. To men of less nerve and experience than the party under Lieut. Brooke, the exercise of the moral as well as physical courage necessary to overcome a band of savages, treacherous by nature, under such circumstances would be a doubtful undertaking. The former experience of Mr. Kern eminently suited him for residence among the Indians at Senivane. It will be remembered that Mr. Kern was one of Col. Fremont's party in the overland expedition to California in 1845. The famous "Kern River" was named after him.

The safety of the party left at Senivane, was perhaps in some degree owing to the fact that Commodore Rodgers threatened to destroy the place, if upon his return he should find any cause of complaint against the natives. This undoubtedly had the effect to keep them in subjection at first; but our informant believes that after the many exhibitions of mutual good feeling between the whites and the natives, an American, or any considerate white man might pass a whole life among the Indians at Senivane without danger of molestation. One of the marines attached to Lieut. Brooke's party, was very desirous of being left among the Indians. He stated his desire to open a school at Senivane, and instruct the natives in such branches of education as should be made applicable to their understanding. Commodore Rodgers considered himself unauthorised to grant the request of the marine, although he would have been glad to embrace such an opportunity to benefit a race of people whose native intelligence and virtue seems to demand some immediate exertion in behalf of their enlightenment. No greater opportunity, nor more favorable, has ever offered for missionary labor, and it is to be hoped that the subject will excite such interest as shall lead to the redemption of this race from the gloom of ignorance. In form, features and moral sentiment, if that term may be used in speaking of a people so benighted, they are greatly superior to many of the human races that have received enlightenment from missionary teaching, and certainly their claims are equal with the rest of mankind.

The officers of the *Vincennes* say that it is due to the Russian Government officers at Petropolovski to mention that, upon their learning the nature of the proposed expedition of the *Vincennes*, and the intention of Commodore Rodgers to visit Senivane, he was courteously tendered the services of an interpreter of the Tchucchis dialect, a favor which is acknowledged in warm terms by the officers of Lieut. Brooke's party. In this connection we may add that the conduct of the Russian authorities at Petropolovski towards Americans visiting and residing at that place is uniformly courteous and obliging, as is evidenced by Mr. Duval, who returned to this city in the surveying schooner *J. Fenimore Cooper*, after a ten months' residence at Petropolovski. The interpreter who accompanied the Senivane party is a Siberian. He returned in the *Vincennes*, and has been placed in charge of the Russian Consul residing at this place, to be sent home by the first opportunity. His services were exceedingly valuable to the expedition, as he is in some degree acquainted with the various dialects of the Indian tribes inhabiting the eastern coast of Asia, and through him much information was gained that otherwise would have been lost.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS.

Operations of the Allied Fleet in the North Pacific—Desertion of Ayan by the Russians and its Batteries Destroyed—Concentration of the Russian Forces at the River Amoor.

By the arrival of the whaling bark *George*, Capt. Wall, at San Francisco, twenty-six days from the Ochotsk Sea, we are put in possession of full particulars in relation to the doings of the Allied Fleet in the vicinity of Ayan. The English steamer *Barracouta* arrived off the port of Ayan on the evening of the 9th July; a boat from her boarded all the vessels then in port. The Commander of the steamer thought there were three ten-gun batteries in the port, and was prepared for action when he came in. He made inquiries of the American whaling captains then lying in port, and found that the place was deserted. He run in with the steamer and anchored, after getting all the information that could be obtained in relation to the Russians. The steamer got under way and stood out to sea again to communicate with the frigates that were off the port trying to get in; after she communicated with the frigates, she stood back into port, and came to anchor the same evening.

On the 10th two frigates arrived in the bay, the *Pique* and *Amphitrite*, and came to anchor. The three commanders went on shore. Commander Fredericks stated to the American captains that it was not his intention to burn the place, but to destroy all vessels that he could find. Commander Fredericks then issued his proclamation, and requested a Mr. Packard, who was then residing at Ayan, to use his utmost endeavors to send a proclamation to the inhabitants—the proclamation granting them protection. The English commanders were very much surprised to find the town deserted—the people having previously all left the town when the steamer appeared. Their effects had all been removed some time previous, with the exception of some goods in the Russian American Company's warehouses, which they were in the act of removing at the time when the steamer hove in sight. After the Russians made out that it was an English steamer, they left everything, and proceeded into the interior, where the remainder of their people were. There was at Ayan a small vessel on the stocks, which the Russians were building, and a small steamer that had been brought there the year before; she was intended as a tug-boat on the river Amoor. The Governor of Ayan had a hole dug in the beach, above high water mark, and with tackles and purchases hoisted the tug-boat into the hole, with the intention of burying her. At the time the British steamer hove in sight, the Russians were engaged in putting merchandise in the tug-boat from the Company's warehouses. The steamer had got so close to the shore before she was discovered, that the Russians did not have time to cover her up. On the 11th July, the squadron sent their boats on shore, and commenced taking all and everything they could find that was of any use to them, that the Russians had left. On the landing of the boats, they found the place where the tug was buried, and they commenced taking out the boxes of merchandise and hardware that the Russians had put into the tug-boat, and conveyed them on board the squadron. After they had got all that was convenient for them to take, the Commander ordered the tug-boat to be blown up, which was done by putting 100 lbs. powder into the fore part of the vessel and applying to it a slow match, which took fifteen minutes to burn to the powder. The explosion was most effectual: it completely ripped open the forward part of the vessel, which was built of iron. There was a large quantity of tarred felt, among other things, stowed in the tug-boat, which took fire from the explosion, and was consumed, with all the remaining wood work of the wreck. Commander Fredericks issued a proclamation, ordering all neutral vessels in port to proceed to sea; and the order of the proclamation ran, that all vessels found in or hovering around the port of Ayan after such a date would be seized and confiscated.

On the morning of the issuing of the last proclamation, there was in the port of Ayan the American whaleship *Petrel*, and the American whaling bark *George*. The bark *George* had been in port two or three days when the English squadron arrived. The ship *Petrel* had but just arrived to obtain wood and water, which she was not allowed to do. There was also in port at the time the English squadron arrived, the American whaleship *Briton*, Capt. Wells; bark *Philip the I.*, Capt. Sessions, and the brig *Leveret*, Capt. Lake, of San Francisco. The Commander of the squadron tried very hard to make a Russian vessel of the brig *Leveret*. The Commander went on board the brig and ordered the Captain to show his papers, log book, &c., and then ordered one of his men out of the boat, and wanted to know if he knew the Captain of the brig *Leveret*; the man told him he did not know him. The Commander then wanted to know where the supercargo was; Capt. Lake told him he was on shore; he then sent for the supercargo of the brig to come on board. After his arrival on board the Commander required him to show his papers, which the supercargo did; the Commander was bound to be satisfied, as all the brig's papers were correct. The Commander and officers were much disappointed in finding the brig to be an American vessel, as they could not have the pleasure of making her a prize.

The British squadron did not have the pleasure of making many prizes in the Ochotsk Sea. All the towns along the coast were deserted. The battery at Ayan had been destroyed by the Russians themselves, and the guns were all buried. All the available forces that the Russians had in Kamschatka and Siberia were concentrated at the river Amoor. The only vessel we have heard of being taken is the Bremen brig *Greta*; she was taken off Cape Elizabeth. She had on board part of the crew of the Russian frigate *Diana*, which vessel was wrecked at Simoda, Japan; she was bound to the Amoor river. The *Greta* was taken by the steamer *Barracouta*. The English frigates *Sybil*, *Spartan* and *Hornet*, and steam frigate *La Constance*, were at Ayan in August. The steamer *John Hancock* was also there. The Governor of Ayan tendered the officers of the *John Hancock* a dinner, which they accepted and enjoyed.

Further from the Sea of Ochotsk—Arrival of the United States Surveying Steamer John Hancock—Surliness of the Japanese—Russian Fortifications on the Amoor.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: By the favor of F. A. Williams, one of the officers of the United States propeller *John Hancock*, late from the Sea of Ochotsk, we have some interesting information in regard to affairs in that neighborhood.

The *Hancock* was in the waters of Japan for some months. The Japanese got to be quite surly before the vessel left. While at Hakodadi the officers wished to purchase some fish, but the Japanese said they had none for sale, though fish are most abundant in all parts of Japan. The officers then intimated their intention to catch fish in the bay with their net, and the Japanese prohibited their fishing and threatened them if the prohibition was disregarded. Captain Stevens, however, ordered fishing to go on, and they made a "haul." The Japanese were very indignant but used no violence, and after that furnished the vessel with all the fish that were wanted. They refused to furnish any beef, though the cattle were very numerous in the islands.

From the Japanese waters the *Hancock* went to the mouth of the Amoor, where they met some Russians. These latter said that the Russian fleet, after having been blockaded by the Allies in the Bay of Castries, had escaped in a fog, and went through a difficult pass, between the island of Saghalien and the main-land, into the river Amoor. The vessels were an-

[illegible] 2,500 men. They were seven vessels in all, several frigates, three corvettes, and one small steamer. There is a bar at the entrance to the Amoor, and the Russian frigates had to be lightened, and to have their masts taken out, before they could enter. The *Hancock* was about to enter, when she was requested to keep off, and she did so. The Russians said that if the United States should attempt to enter the river, they would pay severely for their boldness. After leaving the Amoor, the *Hancock* went through the Okhotsk Sea to the northeasternmost extremity, meeting a great many whaling vessels, which had mostly done well. They saw but one Russian vessel, and that was a sloop of 40 tons, belonging to the Russian Fur Company. The natives of the shores of the Okhotsk Sea are semi-barbarous, half Tartar, half Esquimaux. They dress in skins, and live in log cabins. They know nothing of money, and will sell almost any thing for a drink of whisky.

We also learn by the arrival of the *John Hancock* that most of the whalers in that region had done well. Off Shantee Islands whales were very plenty, and a number of whalers were seen trying out oil.

The bark *Palmetto*, which sailed hence for Hakodadi, was seen near the Amoor River, where she had been detained ten days, unable to find the passage, which, however, she finally succeeded in doing.

The following is a list of the Officers attached to the *John Hancock*: Lieutenant Commanding, H. K. Stevens; Lieutenants J. V. McCulloh, A. W. Habersham, E. O. Cobbins; Purser, J. H. Ritchie; Assistant-Surgeon, Gerard Alexander; First-Assistant Engineer, E. Lawton; Second-Assistant Surgeon, Daniel Macomb; Third-Assistant Engineer, Lloyd A. Williams; Acting Third-Assistant Engineer, L. M. Squires; Draughtsman, E. Hartman.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.

The San Francisco *Herald* says: The news brought by the United States steamer *John Hancock*, which arrived at this port early on Friday morning, establishes a very important geographical fact, viz: that Saghalien is an island and not a peninsula. Saghalien, as most of our readers are aware, is a narrow strip of land lying on the eastern shores of Asia, and extending northward above the mouth of the Amoor river, at which point it is stated that the Russians are assembled in great force. It forms with the coast of Asia on the south the Gulf of Tartary, and on the north the Gulf of Saghalien. On a former occasion, in treating of the position of the Russians at this point, we gave it as our opinion, founded on the explorations La Perouse and Captain Broughton, that there was no connection between the two Gulfs, and that therefore Saghalien was a peninsula. The fact, however, had never been positively ascertained.

COAL DISCOVERY IN KAMSCHATKA.

The *Hancock* reports that her crew discovered a vein of coal on the coast of Kamschatka in lat. 60° 17' N., lon. 160° 51' E. The vein is about two feet thick and runs through a bed of soft clay, up a hill at about an angle of 70°; they landed their crew and obtained about fifty tons of it, and which appears of good quality. They had some difficulty in obtaining it on account of the tides, which rise and fall about twenty feet, and they were compelled to work tide work.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

Full files of Deseret papers have come to hand. The immigration for the season, to Sept. 12, foots up about three thousand, with their attendant horses, wagons, oxen, cows, and mules.

We clip the following items from the last *Deseret News*, the official organ of the Government:

"On Thursday last a few thousand million grasshoppers descended in the settlements in the north of Utah County, destroying every green thing in their way; the last prospect for bread in that region is therefore suddenly snapped asunder.

Bishop Evans on Sunday informed us that they were continuing their ravages when he left Lehi the evening previous.

"Hon. Ezra T. Benson informs us that the County of Tooele is also visited by a similar plague, cutting off the last ray of hope for the farmers, as about forty grasshoppers were at work on every stalk of corn; they destroy the silk first, which prevents the ear from filling and entirely destroys the crop, even if they remain on a patch but a short time.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

On the evening of the 31st ult., His Excellency Governor Young gave a complimentary dinner to our Delegate, Hon. John M. Bernhisel, at which Presidents Kimball and Grant, Elders Parley P. and Orson Pratt, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, and Bishops Edward Hunter and Lorenzo D. Young were present, with their ladies. After being shown through the Governor's splendidly finished and elegantly furnished mansion, from the lofty cupola of which the guests had a fine view of the city, valley, and lake, beyond whose western range a darkly rising storm cloud was vividly streaming with lightning flashes, and brilliantly illuminated with the bright rays of the declining sun, the party repaired to the library, and were entertained with music on the piano, by Miss Charlotte Cobb. At 7 P. M., the company were seated at the dining table, which was loaded with a varied abundance of substantials and luxuries, crowned with a rich dessert of luscious grapes and peaches from His Excellency's gardens.

The evening was passed in social conversation, in which Hon. John M. Bernhisel afforded much entertainment and instruction by short details of men and matters at Washington.

MEETING OF THE SNAKES AND UTES.

By Brother D. B. Huntington we learn that Ti-ba-tow-ats, (meaning the white man's son, so named, by being made a chief by the United States agents at Laramie, in 1852,) one of the chiefs of the Snake Indians, and Ka-tat-o, chief of the Northern Snakes, had come into this city for the purpose of making a treaty with the Utahs; they were met on Sunday, Sept. 2, by T-shar-poo-e-nts, (White Eye,) Ar-ra-pe, chief of the Yampa Utes; Tintick, the hereditary chief of the Timp-ne-quint band; Sow-i-ett's son represented his father and band, Tab-ba, a chief of Ar-ra-peen's band, and Pe-teet-neet, chief of the Spanish Fork Band, accompanied by subordinate chiefs and braves on each side.

The Utes met at the Governor's Office, fully armed with bows, arrows and guns, at 10 A. M.

The Snakes formed a line opposite the Tabernacle, unarmed.

A messenger went from the Utes to tell the Snakes to stop where they were; they tarried awhile and then moved east, opposite the Deseret Store, led by D. B. Huntington, Utah and Sho-sho-nee interpreter, where they encountered the Utes, who had formed a line, and completely armed, in violation of the usual Indian customs on making peace.

Huntington went over and told the Utes to put away their arms, when they dismounted, and all placed their guns against the wall, except Squash and To-ba, and Batiste retained his war spear. When the Utes had laid down their guns, many of them commenced concealing their bows and arrows under their blankets, which Ka-tat-o saw, when he lifted up the pipe of peace towards Heaven as high as he could raise his arm, and shouted in a loud voice, "This is the weapon I come to fight with." At this time Batiste, the coward, commenced dancing the war dance and singing the war song in front of his men, and thrusting his spear to the earth. Huntington told the Utes to come and meet the Snakes in peace, when old Pe-teet-neet started, followed by the other chiefs and braves. On approaching the Snakes, Pe-teet-neet offered Ti-ba-tow-ats his hand, who refused to take it. He then raised his own hand towards the Heavens, whereupon Pe-teet-neet did the same; they then solemnly lowered their hands low towards the earth, then raising up, looked each other in the eye, eagerly grasped each other by the hand, and then embraced each other in their arms. The several chiefs then went through the same solemn ceremonies.

The Snakes maintained their position in the line, when the Utes passed along the line, measuring arms, shaking hands, and embracing each other. When this portion of the ceremony was done, it was agreed that they should adjourn to the encampment of the Snakes, on Union Square. They went peaceably, and the Utes encamped in D. B. Huntington's door-yard.

The Snakes and the Utes then formed two parallel lines, about two rods apart, and sat down on the grass. Ka-tat-o and Ti-ba-tow-ats then filled two large pipes with tam-in-aw and tobacco, commenced on the right of the line of the Utes, presenting the pipe to the first man, not allowing him to touch the pipe with his hands; who having smoked until satisfied, the pipe was presented to the next, and thus passed through the entire company. If any one was unaccustomed to smoking, he was excused, by putting his right hand on the right shoulder of the Snake, and drawing it slowly down his arm and along the pipe.

After the Snakes had passed the pipe to all the Utes, Pe-teet-neet and Tin-tick presented the pipe to the Snakes in like manner. They spent the remainder of the day in eating and refreshing.

Subscribing to Charities.

Once Benjamin Franklin was called on by a committee appointed to collect subscriptions toward building a church in or near the City of Philadelphia, I do not recollect which. The committee was introduced to him in his study, and after paying their respects handed him the subscription paper, soliciting him to commence the same, being desirous he should be the first to contribute, with a view to influence others, he being at that time President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania. The Doctor took the paper, read the heading, and wrote—*Benjamin Franklin—Five Pounds*,* and handed the paper back. The gentlemen looked at the amount, then at each other, and at the Doctor, they still holding the paper in their hands. "What is the matter, gentlemen? Have I made a mistake?" "Why, your Excellency, we were rather surprised at the smallness of your donation." "Let me see again," and taking the list in his hand immediately wrote opposite his five pounds—"paper money," and handed them a five pound bill of the State of Pennsylvania, saying: "Every man is the best judge of what he can give, and I wish to give no false impression. He that gives more than he can afford is a fool." The committee left, wishing rather that he should have written fifty pounds and not paid one shilling, rather than write five pounds and pay it.

OLD TIMES.

* Hard money, as it was called, was very scarce, and paper money at a discount.

Alfred Putnam, of Boston, died at Florence, Italy, on the 19th ult. He was a son of the lady who distinguished herself by her contributions to the *National Era* on the Hungarian question, and a grandson of Rev. Charles Lowell.

SOUND DUES—No. V.

Mr. Marcy's Dispatch, July 18, 1853 (continued)—History of the Sound Dues—Congress of Vienna—English Comments and Statements of Mr. Marcy—Mr. Bedinger's Dispatch, Oct. 12, 1853—Mr. Marcy to Mr. Bedinger, Nov. 8, 1853—Note from the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dated April 17, 1855—What are the Real Intentions of the United States Government?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: Mr. Marcy's dispatch of July 18, 1853, of which we propose to-day to continue our examination, then proceeds to give a very condensed history of the Sound Dues, about which we shall say but very little, for the reason that we consider this to be a point of no very great importance. It is for this reason, also, that we abstain from pointing out the errors, of which this historical essay contains not a few. But though it has been drawn in a very hostile spirit, and though in that respect, as well as in regard to the language used, it bears a rather too strong resemblance to similar historical sketches, given by German pamphlet writers, it will serve to show *that the right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues has an excellent historical basis*, whatever else may be said against it. After having mentioned, that the origin of the Sound Dues goes too far back to be traced with any certainty, the dispatch relates at some length the feuds between Denmark and the then powerful Hansa, to which the claims of the former to levy the Sound Dues gave rise during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It does not, however, in this connection, mention *a very curious fact to which* we remember to have seen an allusion in another American State paper,—it is, that whenever the Hansa, (then including all the most important commercial cities on the Baltic, and representing almost exclusively the commercial interests of the Northeast of Europe,) in the course of the wars, gained possession of Cronborg Castle, they immediately proceeded to levy the Sound Dues themselves, thereby acknowledging not only the right itself, but also that it belonged to the possessor of that stronghold. Gradually we see the Dutch, English and Swedes take part in the question. The first treaty sanctioning the right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues, and establishing a tariff and regulations for the mode of levying it, was made between Denmark and the Netherlands, in the year 1645. This treaty has since been followed by a great many others, with almost all the powers having commercial relations with the Baltic.

"Previous to 1720 (from 1647") the dispatch says: "Denmark fixed the toll in her treaties with other countries in conformity to the terms *granted* to the Netherlands;" but after that time she placed them upon the footing of "the most favored nations." "Sweden, *in consideration of the restoration of her provinces*, which had been conquered by Denmark, stipulated to pay in future, by the Treaty of Fredericksburg, of June 3, 1720, the *same rate* of Sound Dues, that were collected upon the ships and cargoes of the most favored nations, reserving to herself the right to establish a Commissary at Elsinore, to prevent imposition upon her navigation and commerce. These conditions and obligations (although several treaties have been made between the two nations since) continue to be observed. During the Eighteenth Century, Sweden having *been quieted*, the Sound Tolls seem to have been submitted to by other Powers and States without opposition. Denmark concluded several new treaties, but none of them contained provisions prohibitory of the exaction of the dues demanded at Elsinore."

We cannot help expressing the opinion that it would have been more correct to say, that each and every one of these new treaties contained provisions, implicitly sanctioning the exaction of the dues demanded at Elsinore. The above quotations, from Mr. Marcy's historical sketch, and taking it as it is, are at all events quite sufficient to show, that the history of the Sound Dues is in all points similar to that of the great majority of public rights and territorial possessions; after having been an object for contests, disputes and wars during centuries, after having been lost for short periods, but always acquired again either by force of arms, or by the cession of important territorial possessions, or in consideration of the great political and commercial advantages and privileges, Denmark found itself at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century in full and undisputed possession of this right or property. That a great many rights of a similar character and equal antiquity, one after another, did disappear in the storms of the latter centuries, can only be an argument in favor of the rights of Denmark.

It would, indeed, be very inconsistent not to admit, that an institution, which has weathered all the storms in which its companions perished, should have no merit of its own. And we may add, that the more conclusively it is demonstrated that the Sound Dues are hated by everybody, and contrary to the interest of all, even the most powerful, the more evident it becomes that with such a character nothing could possibly have sustained them down to this day, but an undisputable right under the law of nations.

"This was the condition," the dispatch then goes on to say, "in which Denmark was found when the Congress of Vienna assembled. It was quite naturally expected, at that time, that the Danish Sound Tolls would present a legitimate subject for the deliberations of that body, and that in the settlement of the affairs of Europe, they would be entirely abrogated. But Frederick VI. of Denmark, was present at Vienna, and the object of compassion with the representatives of the Sovereigns most interested, on account of the bombardment of Copenhagen and the destruction of his fleet a few years before (sic;) and out of tenderness to him, as *it is reasonable to suppose*, this question was permitted to remain in *statu quo*. Vague intimations, it is stated, have occasionally been given at Copenhagen, that the Sound Tolls were guaranteed to Denmark by the Congress of Vienna, as an indemnity for the surrender of Norway to Sweden."

These and similar intimations and insinuations, explanatory of what the Congress of Vienna did or did not do, may be quite ingenious, but we must confess that, with our ideas about the dignity of the United States Government, we were not a little surprised to meet again with those old acquaintances in an American State paper, which, in our humble opinion, would have done better by admitting frankly the certainly very important fact, that the Congress of Vienna, which made the navigation of the great European rivers entirely free, did not think proper to touch the ancient right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues. And we are really at a loss to understand why the honorable Secretary of State has taken so much trouble in framing his historical sketch, because, having got so far as above quoted, he is evidently seized by an instinctive apprehension that history, notwithstanding his efforts to the contrary, may, after all, prove friendly to Denmark. He therefore hastens to say:

"Admitting the truth of this, and that every European Government was irrevocably bound by such proceeding, the United States were not a party to it in any way, and no obligation is imposed upon them to respect this arrangement. Nothing has been more remote from the purpose of our Government, from the day on which it was ushered into existence, than that of surrendering to any Power the right of using the ocean as the highway of commerce. This right it claims, and will use all proper means to secure to itself the full enjoyment of it, in every quarter of the globe."

Well, this, we presume, is the platform upon which the Secretary of State really stands in regard to this question,—but we may well be allowed to ask, *Why then quote History?*

We shall have occasion in one of our next letters to mention this fact, that when the United States claimed the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, they based one of their principal arguments, per analogy, upon the resolutions of that same Congress of Vienna in regard to the navigation of the European rivers. We leave to your readers to judge of the consistency of such a course.

The dispatch then proceeds to make the following statement: "*The fact is notorious that the Sound Dues affect us more sensibly than any European nation.*"

This assertion is too singular (to use a mild expression) to need contradiction at our hands. It will be remembered that with the exception of some merchants in Boston, New-York and New-Orleans, engaged in the Baltic trade, very few persons in this country knew anything about the Sound Dues, and millions had never heard of such a thing, until very lately it has become a standing topic in the papers. M. Flenniken, in his dispatch of Dec. 1, 1848, state with "characteristic frankness:"

"I very much regret that I cannot avail myself of the authority, in regard to these Sound Dues, to which you referred, viz: MacGregor's *Commercial Register and Statistics*, as the work is not among the books of this legation, nor, indeed does the library here *furnish a single book from which I can gain any light upon the subject*. I have, therefore, to draw upon my own very scanty resources, and will feel much indebted to you for any suggestion you may see proper to make."

And Mr. Marcy, in his dispatches of July 18, 1853 admits, that "since then (1848) no tabular statements have been received at the State Department of our vessels passing Elsinore, nor the sums annually paid."

And still, this is a question which, according to Mr. Marcy's statement, [illegible] affects the United States "*more sensibly than any European nation.*"

The dispatch goes on as follows:

"Under their operation, Great Britain has a decided advantage over us, as concerns our chief staple. Raw cotton, according to the most reliable statements before this Department, is charged with about three per cent. *ad valorem*, in its transit through the Sound; while cotton twist, of which Great Britain ships from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds *to ports in the Baltic*, pays only *one per cent. ad valorem*. If we quietly submit to such a tax upon the raw material of our fields, Great Britain, as a matter of profit, can well afford to consent to the comparatively moderate one upon the article manufactured from it, because she cannot fail to perceive that, were the Dues abolished, we should as certainly gain markets for the raw product, as she would lose them for the manufacture of her spinneries."

This is a direct and strong Prussian or Baltic argument against the Sound Dues, but a very indirect and weak one from an American point of view. The state of things pointed out by Mr. Marcy is certainly favorable to British manufactories of twist, and tends to prevent the development of such manufactories in the Baltic countries, but whether the raw cotton is manufactured in England or Prussia does not, it appears to us, directly affect the American interests. Relieve the Baltic States from the Sound Dues, and they will be likely to make more twist, and consequently to buy more raw cotton; but England, who now provides the Baltic with a great portion of the twist used there, will, in the same proportion, lose the market, and consequently buy *less* cotton.

The dispatch then proceeds as follows:

"For the five years terminating the 31st December, 1849, 254 American vessels entered the Baltic, upon the tonnage and cargoes of which the Sound Tolls amounted to 570,473 Danish bank rix dollars, (about $290,000.) Since then no tabular statements have been received of our vessels passing Elsinore, nor the sums annually paid."

The Sound Toll levied upon our cheap products, which find a market in the countries bordering upon the Baltic, and beyond them, according to the most reliable information on the subject, is as follows:

Raw Cotton, per 100 lbs	20 cents
Rice, per 100 lbs	11 cents
Paddy (Rice in husk) per 50 lbs	3½ cents
Raw Tobacco, per 50 lbs	17½ cents
Whale Oil, per bbl	6½ cents

Consequently a cargo of 2,000 bales of Cotton pays a tax of about	$1,720
A cargo of 800 hhds. of Tobacco	1,400
A cargo of 1,000 tcs. of Rice	700

In addition to the toll on tonnage, the cost of pilotage for a ship drawing eighteen feet of water, from Dragoe to Elsinore, varies, according to the season of the year, from $20 to $30.

It is to this short statement that Mr. Marcy confines himself in regard to the tariff and its influence upon the American trade to the Baltic, and as it is our intention to treat this part of the question more fully in one of our next letters, we shall here only observe, that the average value of 100 pounds of raw cotton cannot be put down to much less than $10, of which 20 cents are 2 per cent. *ad valorem*, and *not three per cent.*, as Mr. Marcy makes it. (It will be remembered that Mr. Irwin, the U. S. *Chargé d'affaires*, in his dispatch of June 1, 1846, stated as follows: "The late Sound Toll levied on raw cotton amounted to between three and four per cent. *ad valorem* of the invoice price. *It is now reduced to between one and two per cent. ad valorem.*")

That the whole tax, pilotage, delay, and in fact every expense connected with the Sound Dues, (on all imports to the Baltic,) is in reality paid by the consumers, the inhabitants of the Baltic countries, and does not constitute any direct burden upon American commerce, is so plain, that it ought not to be necessary to insist upon it. German writers insist very strongly upon this fact, *and it is one of the singular phenomena in this whole affair, that the burden is claimed by all parties, exactly as if it were a bonus.* It is this singular phenomenon, together with the many facts we have already laid before our readers, which makes it so very difficult for the impartial observer to believe, that the course pursued by the United States Government originates in, and has been dictated by, nothing else but the real interest of this country.

The closing passage of the dispatch reads as follows:

"In 1829, an ordinance was issued by the King of Denmark, subjecting all vessels passing through the Sound to useless, not to say ridiculous, observances, always very annoying, and sometimes injurious, by the delays resulting from the necessity of conforming to them. Should you find this ordinance still in force, you will represent the effects of it upon our vessels passing the Sound and endeavor to procure their exemption from it. It cannot be that, at this day, a Government so enlightened as that of Denmark will insist upon the observance of ceremonies of this kind—useless to it, and hardly compatible with the self-respect of those required to perform them. That you may know to what ceremonies I allude, I herewith send you a copy of the ordinance prescribing the observance."

The State Department, possessing official information, dating from 1841, (mentioned in one of our former letters—III.) of the fact that the formalities here alluded to were entirely done away with, we are at a loss to know how to explain this solemn recommendation to Mr. Bedinger, whose answer upon this point, if he made any, does not appear in his subsequent dispatches of Oct. 12, Nov. 8, and Sept. 3, 1853, and Feb 28 and April 1, 1854—at least not in that portion of them which has been published.

In his dispatch to the State Department, dated Oct. 12, 1853, Mr. Bedinger reports as follows:

"*Of course* I have not yet broached the subject, 'Sound Dues,' but I shall seek an early opportunity to do so; and I respectfully desire to be instructed, whether I may be allowed to offer anything, either in the form of some additional commercial privilege or other matter, as an equivalent for those dues, in case the Danish Government shall consent to abandon them, so far as our vessels are concerned. If I remember correctly, in a dispatch of Mr. Buchanan's to one of my predecessors, something of that sort is authorized to be done; and I respectfully request, that I may be particularly instructed on this point at as early a day as possible."

And received the following laconic answer from Mr. Marcy, dated Washington, Nov. 8, 1853:

"Your dispatch of 12th ult. was received at the Department, and I am directed by the President to inform you, in reply to your question respecting an equivalent to Denmark for the abolition of the 'Sound Dues,' that he declines authorising you to offer to that Power any compensation for the removal of that as a favor which we have demanded as a right."

The recent above-mentioned dispatches from Mr. Bedinger, so far as the same have been published, contain no important information besides the facts, that he had tried to press the matter to a conclusion—that his propositions had been respectfully entertained by the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs,—but that up to the latest date he had received no final and definite answer, and that in fact there appeared to be no intention upon the part of the Danish Government to give up their right to levy the Sound Dues *without compensation*.

Mr. Bedinger, finally, in a note dated Copenhagen, April 14, 1855, (which has not yet been published, and of which we therefore only know the general tenor,) communicated to the Danish Government the intention of the President to have the treaty of 1826 abrogated one year hence, and his request that the Danish Government would abolish the Sound Dues.

The reply of the Danish Government, which has been published in the papers, reads as follows:

Note from the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Bedinger, U. S. *Chargé d'affaires*:

[TRANSLATION.]

Copenhagen, April 17, 1855.

Sir: Conformably with the wish which you expressed to me on the 14th of April, I have now the honor to announce to you, that I received on the same day, the communication containing a notice that the President of the United States had denounced the treaty of friendship, of commerce, and of navigation, concluded the 26th of April, 1826, between Denmark and the United States, for a space of ten years, and for twelve months after denunciation. I share very sincerely, Sir, your regrets at witnessing the expiration of a treaty which has for so long a period subserved the interests of the United States as well as of the King's subjects. But I am charged, Sir, to inform you, that my Government is unable to understand the connection which the Government of the United States seeks to establish between the suppression of the Sound Toll and the treaty in question. The treaty does, indeed, fix the rate according to which the toll is to be paid by American vessels; but the existence of the right to levy this toll, and the title upon which this right is founded, are quite independent of the treaty. As the Government of the United States has taken the initiative in denouncing the treaty, the Government of the King, my august master, would fain hope that overtures will be made to it for the conclusion of a new treaty, proper to maintain the commercial relations which have so long happily existed between the two nations, and prevent the consequences, as deplorable as inevitable, of the definitive extinction of this treaty. The result of such extinction would be that the vessels of the United States would have to be placed, upon their passing the Sound and the Belts, upon the same footing with the vessels of non-favored nations. Receive, &c. (Signed,) V. SCHEEL.

This is the last State paper relative to this question, which to our knowledge, has been published. It shows how the matter stands, and that the extinction of the treaty will simply bring the relations of the two countries back to *statu quo ante*, that is, to what they were before the treaty was concluded in 1826.

We have in the foregoing, as well as in former letters, examined the relations which had up to this day subsisted between the two countries, with a view of finding some clue to the extraordinary, and we may say, hostile and overbearing attitude lately assumed by the United States Government in regard to that of Denmark, and we have been unable to find anything wherewith to justify or to explain the course pursued by the said Government. There has been no protracted and unsuccessful negotiation, and neither the material interests nor the dignity of the United States were involved to such a point as to call for immediate action.

We have examined Mr. Marcy's dispatch more closely than any of the other documents; not for the pleasure of criticising an eminent statesman, but because it is the most recent, the most important and the most characteristic document in the case.

It was but due to the Danish Government (as in similar cases it would be due to any other Government, or even to individuals) that in requesting it to surrender an ancient right, and one from the exercise of which it derives a considerable revenue, the demand should be made by an able State paper, carefully worded, undisputable in its assertions, dignified in its tone, and both conciliatory and respectful in language. But no such regards were had—and whatever might have been the disposition of the Danish Government, it is evident that it could not, with the least degree of self-respect, surrender its rights upon such a summons as that contained in Mr. Marcy's dispatch. Upon the whole, the policy adopted in this instance by the United States Government presents itself under two different aspects. Either the United States Government has entertained throughout the wish and intention to bring this matter to a peaceable conclusion—and in that case it could not have been more unfortunate in the selection of its means; or there has been, from the outset, an intention to bring on a rupture with Denmark, (for what specific reasons, or with what ulterior views, remains to be seen;) and in that case the proceedings lack altogether that sincerity and dignity which behoove the Government of a great nation.

Yours, most respectfully, PAX.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Journal of a Defeated Candidate.

Thursday.—Received the nomination for an office in the City Councils. Surprised and indignant. Remonstrated with Committee. Was told that I must place myself in the hands of my friends. Eventually did so.

Friday.—Immense poster on a brick pile opposite the house. My name in two feet letters. Great anguish on part of wife and family, who believe that every officer of the City Government must, according to law, be indicted and tried at the end of his term. Friends, meeting me in the street, say that there is a rumor about town that I am up for office, which rumor ought to be publicly contradicted. Other friends offer ironical congratulations, and leave me in doubt whether the office is unfit for me, or I for the office. Old gentlemen says that he won't believe it; for he knew my father, and *he* was a very respectable man.

Saturday.—Man on the steps of my house, with a big stick and bull terrier. Broad-shouldered, slovenly person, with a sanguinary eye. Came to advise me to beware of a class of ruffians that go round, election times, extorting money from candidates. Offers his services to tend the polls. Customary, he says, to pay in advance. I refer him to my Committee. He whistles to his dog. Engage him at five dollars, cash down. We part with expressions of mutual esteem. Going in, find six men smoking in my parlor. Delegates from a target excursion. Customary, they say, for candidates to give prizes on these occasions. Refer them to my Committee. Captain very polite. Tells me he will give time to think about it, and will come on Sunday with the whole Guard, to let me see what a fine-looking set of fellows they are. Result: ten dollars for a prize. Evening—Excited person calls for a subscription for a banner. Refer him to my Committee. Threatens personal violence, and swears awfully. Subscribe for banner. Man comes with a wooden leg; wants a new one. Three more banner-men. Clergyman, for a subscription to a deserving charity. Seventeen men to tend the polls. More cripples. Delegation want their fire-engine painted. Man without arms—to post bills. Woman for subscription for coffin. Children all crying up stairs. My wife in hysterics. General terror and confusion. Midnight—Torchlight procession; kettle drums; serenade; make a speech; great cheering; rotten egg hits me in the eye; general fight; spanners, brick-bats, clubs, banners, torches and fists.

Wednesday.—Wake up defeated. Tell all my friends that I don't care for myself, but feel sorry for the City. My wife goes home to her mother; the children are sent where they cannot be under my influence. No home, no friends, no wife, and no money.

☞ Instead of "Whigs to the Rescue," or "Democrats Arouse," or "Americans stand to your Guns," a Southern paper rallies the voters to the polls in this wise:

"Blow the fuzzy guzzy,
Sound the hewgag,
Let the hogannah ring,
Smite the tomjohn,
Whack the dumbuzzy,
And permit miscellaneous things to rip generally."

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of November to the 7th day of November, 1855: Men, 40; women, 54; boys, 129; girls, 88. Total, 291. Adults, 103; children, 188; males, 172; females, 119; colored persons, 7.

DISEASES:

Albuminaria and Bright's dise'e of Kidneys	1	Diarrhœa	4	Lues Venerea	1
Apoplexy	3	Dropsy in head	14	Lungs, dis's of	1
Apoplexy, nerv's	1	Drowned	1	Malformation of heart	1
Bleeding, bow'ls	2	Dysentery	8	Marasmus, inf.	18
Bleeding, lungs	4	Enlargement of the heart	1	Measles	2
Bronchitis	9	Enl'gem't of the liver, spleen	1	Old Age	4
Burned, scalded	1	Epilepsy	1	Pleurisy	1
Cancer	1	Erysipelas	3	Polypus of the womb	1
Cancer, intest's	1	Fever, bilious	2	Premature birth	10
Compression of the brain by a blow	1	Fever, nervous	2	Rheumatism of the heart	1
Compression of the brain by a fall	1	Fever, remitent	1	Rupture, bowels	1
Cong'tion, brain	3	Fever, scarlet	16	Scrofula	1
Cong'tion, lungs	3	Fever, typhoid	1	Small pox	1
Consumption	30	Fever, typhus	4	Stillborn	35
Convul., infant	22	Fracture of the arm and leg	1	Suicide by cutting throat	1
Convuls's, puerperal	1	Heart, disease of	3	Teething	2
Croup	11	Hooping cough	1	Ulceration	1
Debility, infant	2	Inflam. of bowels	5	Ulceration of the bones, lower spine	1
Delirium trem.	1	Inflam. of brain	9	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Diabetes	1	Inflam. of lungs	13		
		Inflam. stomach	1		
		Inflam. of womb	1		
		Kidneys, dis's of	2		
		Liver, disease of	1		
Total					291

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	2	Stillborn and premature birth	45
Brain and nerves	64	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	46
Generative organs	2	Uncertain seat and general fevers	16
Heart and blood vessels	5	Urinary organs	8
Lungs, throat, &c.	83		
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	21		
Total			291

Of which six were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	9	IX.	18	XVII.	25
II.	2	X.	6	XVIII.	19
III.	1	XI.	22	XIX.	10
IV.	16	XII.	18	XX.	26
V.	8	XIII.	16	XXI.	7
VI.	12	XIV.	9	XXII.	14
VII.	16	XV.	11		
VIII.	14	XVI.	15	Total	291

Ages.—Under 1 year, 95; 1 to 2 years, 36; 2 to 5 years, 34; 5 to 10 years, 14; 10 to 15 years, 3; 15 to 20 years, 7; 20 to 25 years, 11; 25 to 30 years, 13; 30 to 40 years, 26; 40 to 50 years, 17; 50 to 60 years, 14; 60 to 70 years, 11; 70 to 80 years, 7; 80 to 90 years, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 291.

Nativities.—British America, 1; England, 3; France, 4; Germany, 21; Ireland, 43; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 1; United States, 216; Unknown, 1. Total, 291.

Public Institutions.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; City Hospital, 4; Colored Orphan Asylum, 4; Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 3; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 8. Total, 23. THOS. K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

City Inspector's Office, New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1855.

☞ Mr. Hernandez, the famous American equestrian, returned from Europe, where he has been for six or seven years, by the *Arago*. We have seen a splendid gold snuff-box which was presented him at London, by Wm. E. Wallace, the celebrated [illegible] admirers, valued at $300.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDER—MONDAY.

Supreme Court—*Oyer and Terminer.*—The trial of Judge Stuart for bribery and corruption.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 272, 41, 275, 463 to 417, 380.

Supreme Court—*General Term.*—Nos. 22, 44, 46, 47, 57, 219, 225, 69 to 75.

Superior Court—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 654, 672, 260, 594, 677, 717, 718, 722, 724 to 727, 730, 732 to 735, 738, 291, 705, 669, 367, 695, 647, 246, 65, 405, 92.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before George W. Morton.

In the matter of the application, by the French Government for the Extradition of Nicholas Boutillon for the crime of Forgery, under the Treaty between France and the United States.—By the first and second articles of the Treaty of November 9, 1843, between France and the United States, it is agreed that persons charged "with having committed in France the crime of forgery, who shall have sought refuge in the United States," shall, upon a prescribed requisition, be surrendered by the Executive of the latter to the justice of the former. Provided, that this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established, as that the laws *of the country* in which the fugitive *shall be found*, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime were there committed. (Statutes at large, vol. 8, page 580.)

The present case for extradition was, in the first place, brought to the notice of the President of the United States by the proper diplomatic agents of the foreign Government, and the assent or approval of the President to a proceeding therein, under the treaty, has been made fully to appear, and the fugitive is brought before the Commissioner under a formal complaint, and by a warrant issued by him October 9, 1855.

The prisoner is charged with having, on the 4th of February 1855, at Besançon, in France, forged a commercial draft or order for the sum of 2,490 francs, by falsely and fraudulently signing the name of one "Antoni" to said draft or order, and of having on the same day negotiated, sold and passed the same as genuine, knowing the said drafts to be forged, to Charles Henry Schmits, and receiving therefor the said sum of money.

By the penal code of France both of these acts are comprised in the crime of forgery, and under the laws of New-York, constitute forgery in the third degree.

The Revised Statutes, which in these respects are to be regarded as the "laws of the country," direct:

1. After an arrest, to examine the complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution.

2. The prisoner, without oath, cautioning him that he is at liberty to answer or not.

3. Then his witnesses; and if upon the whole evidence it appears that the offence has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe that the prisoner is guilty, then to commit him for trial. (2 Revised Statutes, N. Y., page 880.)

By an act of Congress, passed August 12, 1848, (Statutes at Large, vol. 9, page 302,) for the purpose of giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between the United States and foreign Governments, for the apprehension and delivering up of certain offenders, it is declared, among other things, that upon the hearing of the application for an extradition, under a treaty, "copies of the depositions" upon which an original warrant in any such foreign country may have been granted, certified under the hand of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested on the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions, may be received in *evidence of the criminality of the person so apprehended.*

Under and by virtue of this law of the United States, the following is a summary of the papers duly authenticated and produced before the commissioner in evidence of the criminality of the prisoner.

(1.) A copy of the original warrant to arrest the prisoner. Copies of depositions upon which the original warrant was granted.

(2.) That of the person to whom the prisoner passed the order, or draft, the original of which is annexed, and proving, also, that the prisoner received the amount, less the discount.

3. That of Antoni, the person whose name was forged, affirming the signature to be a forgery.

4. Of two persons familiar with the signature of Antoni, affirming also the signature to be a forgery.

5. That of the notary who protested the draft, and also deposing to the flight of the prisoner.

A letter was also offered in evidence, fully proved to be written by the prisoner at Liverpool, while on his way to the United States, informing his family of his destination, and in which the falsity of the draft in question, with that of several others, is positively stated.

On behalf of the prisoner, two witnesses were examined to disprove that the body of the draft and signature were in his hand-writing.

These persons had seen him write frequently during the period of his imprisonment in New-York, and both after examining the draft expressed very confidently their conviction that neither were written by the prisoner.

It is very obvious that evidence of this description cannot be regarded as sufficient to neutralize the chain of documentary evidence before referred to, and justify a magistrate in refusing to commit for trial and to discharge a party thus inculpated; such a determination would be an anomaly under our criminal procedure, and in utter disregard of the clear weight of evidence, adverse to the prisoner's innocence.

Admissions by the accused were voluntarily made, after being duly cautioned as to his answers, which taken alone would authorise and require his commitment for trial; but these are entirely thrown out of consideration by the Commissioner in estimating the evidence of his criminality.

It may be proper to observe that the counsel who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, though not until several adjournments had taken place, have left the case to the decision of the Commissioner without argument.

Upon the whole, the Commissioner finds that the crime of forgery, according to the laws of France, has been committed in that country.

Second, That the prisoner is a fugitive therefrom, and was found in the southern district of New-York in the United States.

Third, That the fact of the commission of the crime has been so established before the Commissioner as that the laws of this country would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been committed where he was arrested and found.

Wherefore it will become the duty of the Commissioner to certify the same, with all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of State, for the further action of the Executive, according to the stipulation of the treaty.

Habeas Corpus Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—Chambers.—Nov. 10.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson.

In the matter of James Halpin.—James Halpin, actuated probably by love of country, ran away last summer from his home, and enlisted in the United States Navy. Finding the service of his country less pleasant than he had anticipated, he wrote to his friends informing them of his whereabouts. They thereupon came on to New-York to obtain his release. Upon a petition setting forth these facts and that the young man was still in the eye of the law "an infant," a writ *of habeas corpus* was granted to bring James Halpin before the Court. On the return of the writ Mr. Lyman Abbott appeared for the petitioner, and a United States Navy Officer in blue coat and bright brass buttons, name unknown, appeared for the people of the United States. It then appearing by the testimony of Mr. Patrick Halpin and Mrs. Patrick Halpin that James Halpin was yet under nineteen years of age, and this testimony being further corroborated by the face and figure of James Halpin, he was discharged, and restored to his parents, effectually cured, for the time, at least, of his too great patriotism. Of him, it may be said, "He loved his country, not wisely, but too well."

Important Insurance Case.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Trial Term.—Nov. 5.

Before Judge Oakley.

Joseph Howard and John T. Howard vs. The Astor Mutual Insurance Co. The same vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. The same vs. The Insurance Co. of North America. The same vs. The Merchants Louisville Insurance Co. The same vs. The Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Co. The same vs. The Columbus Insurance Co. The same vs the Nashville Marine Insurance Co. The aggregate claims against the above are over $62,000.

The plaintiffs allege in their complaint that they, together with *Edward Mills* and *John D. Wood*, were owners of the steamship *New Orleans*, which, on the 28th of February, 1850, left New York for San Francisco; there to be employed in carrying passengers and freight between San Francisco and Panama; that the obtained a policy of insurance from the defendants, insuring the plaintiffs to the extent of $10,000 in the Astor Co., and various amounts, in the other companies above named, on the *passage money* of the steamship *New Orleans*, from New-York to San Francisco.

After leaving New-York, the vessel encountered heavy weather, and put into St. Thomas for repairs, where she was detained about a month. She afterwards put in at Pernambuco for coal, and was detained there some eight or ten days; then she went to Rio Janeiro, encountering heavy weather on the passage,—after leaving Rio and stopping at Montevideo and Valparaiso, she arrived at Panama some time in August. At this place, passengers, whose passage money amounted to about $80,000, were to embark for San Francisco, some of them having tickets for the *first trip* of the steamer, and the others were to be taken in April. The steamer not arriving as early as expected, they were dissatisfied at the delay and unwilling to remain, and demanded that the agent of the steamer at Panama should return their passage money, or forward them by another steamer, which was done by him. The plaintiffs also allege that they expended a considerable sum for the expenses of the passengers at Panama, while awaiting the arrival of the steamer. Therefore, the whole of the passage money was lost to them.

The vessel then sailed from Panama, and arrived at San Francisco in safety.

For the defence it is alleged that if there was any agreement between the plaintiffs and the passengers as to the time the ship should arrive at Panama, it was unknown to the underwriters; there was no agreement in the policy or understanding with the defendants as to the time of the voyage;—or, in fact, as to the passengers embarking at all at Panama; and that the underwriters cannot be liable for mere delay in the voyage; and further, that the time of detention at St. Thomas, &c., for repairs, being deducted, the vessel would not have arrived at Panama until June or July, whereas the passengers were to be taken in April.

Mr. Hogan, counsel for defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint on the following grounds:

First—That the passage money from Panama was not within the policy.

Second—There was no loss by the perils of the sea, but only a retardation of the voyage.

Third—No recovery can be had without the destruction of the vessel, or such injury as to prevent her earning passage money.

Fourth—The plaintiffs were not legally compelled to return the passage money, because the passengers with tickets for the first trip were bound to wait for the arrival of the vessel on such first trip; and as to those having April tickets the plaintiffs had no right to stipulate that the vessel should arrive at a certain time, because that was a special contract not made with the underwriters.

It was agreed that verdicts should be taken for the plaintiffs subject to liquidation and to the opinion of the Court, the case to be heard at General Term in the first instance, judgment in the meantime to be suspended.

LONG ISLAND.

Robbery in Flushing.

On Thursday night, the tailoring establishment of Isaac Bookus, situated on Main-street, Flushing, was entered by one or more robbers, and entirely stripped of cloths and ready-made clothing, some of which belonged to customers, amounting to between $400 and $500. At a late hour the previous evening, two men called, one of whom brought in a piece of cloth, to have a pair of pants cut out, which he insisted upon having done immediately. While the work was being done, one of them remained near Mr. Bookus, and made efforts to divert his attention from the other, who was near the door, apparently examining various articles of clothing. He was watched, however, and after he left, extra care was taken to secure the rear door, but in the morning the front door, which had been considered safe, was found unlocked and the goods gone. Two pairs of black cassimere pants taken were finished with the exception of buttons. The suspected person is short, stout, whiskerless, and wore light-colored overcoat, light plaid pants.

Girls' Concert.

The scholars of the Female Department of City School No. 16 (old No. 1 of Williamsburg) will give a concert this evening at the Odeon.

The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of a piano for the Department. A treat may be expected.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Another Homicide at Doniphan!

Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From the Squatter Sovereign Extra.

We learn from Mr. Newman, of Doniphan, that Samuel Collins of that place, was killed this morning about sunrise, by Pat. Laughlin. As far as we have been able to learn, the circumstances are as follows:

Mr. Laughlin recently made an exposition of the midnight organization existing among the Abolitionists in the Territory, called the "Grand Encampment and Regiments of the Kansas Legion." Collins, it seems, was Colonel of one of the Regiments and determined to force Mr. Laughlin to a recantation or kill him. In accordance with this determination, he and some twelve brother Abolitionists proceeded this morning to seek out Mr. Laughlin, and demanded an unqualified retraction of his recent confession, and upon Mr. L.'s refusing to make any concession whatever, Collins immediately snapped his gun at him, (Laughlin,) and then fired at him, but fortunately the weapon was turned aside by a spectator. Mr. Laughlin then drew a revolver and fired on his opponent, killing him instantly.

We regret to learn that Mr. L. was dangerously hurt in the conflict by a knife wound in the side. We are also informed that his friend, Mr. Lyons, a member of the Pro-Slavery party, was wounded in the head by the discharge of a gun.

Thus it is, that the fight so long talked about has begun, and it is to be hoped that it will not be discontinued until Kansas Territory is rid of that "higher-law," and blood-thirsty set of negro-thieves and out-laws.

Atchison, Oct. 21, 1855.

The Slavery Question and the Convention.

From the Kansas Free State.

Blanton, K. T., Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: Look sharp now that the members elected to frame a State Constitution don't have it tinctured with *Abolitionism*. There are some of the members of that Convention that will do honor to any country; but there is a portion of them I don't very much like. And in consequence of doubting them, I earnestly call upon the honest people of the Territory to look sharp to the movements of that Convention; and if that Convention frames a Constitution that will admit free negroes and runaway slaves, I want all honest men, when that is submitted to the people, to vote it down so low that it will never rise. This Territory will be better off without a State Constitution, than to have one that will admit free negroes and runaway slaves.

Where is the honest man in the Territory, but will say, have a *Prohibitory Law* to fence free negroes out of Kansas? Will not the honest people of the Territory say that free negroes shall not be admitted, and that runaway slaves shall not be harbored here? If there is to be negroes in Kansas, let them be slaves, and have masters to be responsible for their mean conduct.

In consequence of the evils that may arise, I call upon the public to keep a sharp look to the Constitution that is about to be framed. *If Kansas be free, let her children be white.* Yours, &c.,

N. B. BLANTON.

Nor South, Nor North!

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

The Kansas question is an ugly one for politicians. The National Democrats are shy of it, and the Conservative Whigs—who have not yet "fused"—are afraid to have too much to do with it. The Republicans alone can profit by its further discussion. They hope to carry Mr. Seward to the White House *via* Kansas and the border counties of Missouri. But they will be doomed to disappointment, unless I am greatly deceived in the character of the Convention.

The people of Kansas intend to take an active part in the next Presidential campaign, instead of being kept in a suspended Territorial condition for the advantage of Eastern politicians. *Perhaps we of Kansas may furnish the next President to the United States.* But certainly we will engage in the campaign, or, when we are admitted, be emphatically and forever "down" on any party that presumes to exclude us. "There is a *West!*" will be shouted by thirty thousand men of Kansas if either North or South attempt to treat us as an insignificant appendage. Neither North nor South, it is determined here, will be permitted to interfere with our internal policy. We will apply for admission as a State—neither as a Slave nor as a Free State, but simply as a sovereign Commonwealth.

It is probable that a clause will be inserted in the Constitution, which this Convention has been summoned to create, declaring that the first Legislature that assembles after our admission into the Union, shall designate the day on which all residents of Kansas, who have lived in the Territory three months preceding the date of the election of the Representatives and Senators, shall decide whether Slavery shall exist or be forever prohibited within our borders.

From the Kansas Free State.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

The body of Mr. Hancock, who was drowned some weeks since, in the Kansas River, was found a few days ago, on a sand bar, by some person who was hauling wood. The relations of the deceased came down on the evening of the 25th, took the remains in charge, and conveyed them to near Lecompte, where his parents live. It is sad to reflect, that no effort was made to recover the body sooner. Every one seemed to regard him as a criminal, and of course not worth looking after. It will be recollected that he was drowned by being in charge of some pretended officials, who were taking him to Leavenworth as a criminal, but acted very rashly in crossing the river, which resulted in turning the wagon over, and came near drowning the whole crew.

EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants are arriving in large numbers. It is curious to note the different character of persons who come to Kansas. When we are out on the road, and see a hack with two or four horses to it, we will say at once, that there is a crowd of "Yankees." But if we see two or three ox teams, and a lot of boys and girls running after the wagons, we can "bet high" on that being a western train. They are thus prepared to go when they please and come when they please, so that there is no danger of them ever becoming discouraged. Not so with eastern emigrants, who are accustomed to every convenience of life. If it is cold and disagreeable, and the taverns crowded to overflowing, they become at once discouraged.

SICKNESS.

There has been a good deal of sickness in Kansas this Fall; but not so much as we anticipated. Every new country is more or less sickly; and Kansas has not been any more so than many of the States this season. Most of the sickness is chills and fever, which mostly results from exposure. We have noticed it as a fact, that persons who have ox teams, and go early in the morning to hunt their oxen, then wading through the dew, are most liable to have chills. With proper care, and attention to diet, we do not think that Kansas would be a sickly country.

PROVISIONS.

While the people in the States are rejoicing at a bountiful harvest at low rates, we in Kansas have to pay the highest price for everything. Corn 75 cents, which is selling at 10 cents in Missouri; [illegible] from $1 to $2 a bushel, potatoes from $1 to $1 50, &c. Though we have good crops of all such articles, but such is the demand that our squatters make a good profit on their products.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The State Election.

We deem it unnecessary to again repeat our table of returns by counties, until the official canvass is made up at Albany. The plurality of 9,032, which, on careful revisal for Saturday's paper, was found to be the apparent general in favor of the American or Know-Nothing ticket—the whole of it, with the exception of Judge W. W. CAMPBELL for the long term on the Supreme Bench, is increased, rather than diminished, by the corrections since made on authority of the Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday afternoon, and the additional figures from the City and Westchester County. We make the present plurality for Mr. HEADLEY, for Secretary of State, 10,889 votes. This carries with it the other State Officers, and Mr. COMSTOCK, American, for the short term on the Supreme Bench. Of the election of Mr. SELDEN, Democrat, for the long term, there is no doubt. The complexion of the State Senate is undecided, though from 15 to 17 Senators, out of the 32, are claimed as Republicans or Fusionists by the *Evening Journal*. The Assembly will stand about

Democratic	50
Republican	43
American	35
Total members	128

The State Officers elect are:

Secretary of State	JOEL T. HEADLEY	K. N.
Comptroller	LORENZO BURROWS	K. N.
Treasurer	STEPHEN CLARK	K. N.
Canal Commissioner	S. S. WHELAN	K. N.
State Prison Inspector	WM. A. RUSSELL	K. N.
Attorney General	STEPHEN B. CUSHING	K. N.
State Engineer	SILAS SEYMOUR	K. N.

The News by the Northern Light.

The steamship *Northern Light*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived in port yesterday afternoon with a fortnight's later news from California. The *Northern Light* reports that the mail steamer *Golden Age* left San Francisco on the 20th of October, three hours in advance of the *Sierra Nevada*, with about two millions in gold.

From California the news is devoid of incident, if we except another tragic murder in Columbia, Tuolumne County, followed by swift retribution and Lynch law execution upon the person of the criminal. From Oregon and Washington Territories we learn that Indian depredations have reached such an alarming extent that a general war is considered most imminent. In Rogue River Valley the war had already commenced. A battle was fought on the 7th of October at the mouth of Butte Creek, in the vicinity of Fort Lane, between a volunteer force of one hundred men and a large party of Indians. The latter, who were most signally defeated, left forty of their number dead upon the field. This lesson, however, does not seem to have deterred the savages from renewing their outrages. An extra of the Portland *Standard* further informs us that Major HALLER (who went out from the Dalles on the 3d of October with one hundred troops to punish the murderers of an Indian agent) was in a most critical situation. His men had been for forty-eight hours without water, and were completely surrounded by a very large body of Indians who kept constantly firing upon them. A messenger from Major HALLER managed to escape through the ranks of the Indians, and reach the Dalles in safety, whence a party of a hundred and fifty men instantly started to relieve their beleaguered comrades. Major HALLER, it is understood, calls for a thousand men to aid him. An Indian war is also as greatly apprehended in Washington Territory that Acting Governor MASON has made a requisition upon the garrisons for a sufficient number of troops to march against the hostile tribes.

The news from Nicaragua is interesting. Don PATRICIO RIVAS was appointed Provincial President for fourteen months, and sworn into office on the 31st ult. A treaty has been concluded between WALKER and CORRAL, the first section of which announces that "hostilities are suspended between the belligerent armies." The machinery of a Government has been fairly started.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that reciprocity with the United States was progressing most favorably.

The Allies in the Pacific.

We have received, *via* San Francisco, some intelligence concerning the movements of the Allied Fleets in the North Pacific. Three British men-of-war arrived at Ayan, in the Okhotsk Sea, on the 9th of July, and, finding the place deserted, they sacked it and blew up a steamer that the Russians had buried in the ground. The British Commander, Captain FREDERICKS, of the *Amphitrite*, had issued a proclamation ordering all neutral vessels to depart from Ayan, under penalty of capture and [illegible]. The United States Surveying steamship *John Hancock*, which brought this news to San Francisco, reports that the Allied Fleet, at latest dates, were in the Gulf of Tartary, and would attempt the passage of the Amoor River, whither the Russians had fled. The banks of the Amoor were strongly defended by forts, and a large number of gun-boats and cutters guarded *both* passages. Hence, it was anticipated that if the Allies succeeded in effecting their object, it could only be after a desperate struggle and much bloodshed.

A War with England.

We do not regard the chances of a war between this country and England as coming within the probabilities of human occurrences, unless some causes of dispute should arise, growing out of events of which we have no premonitory intimation at present. But, if ever a war should take place between England and the United States, we are persuaded that the provocation will not come from the other side. The first warlike demonstration will be made by us, for England cannot afford to be at war with the United States; her national existence would be imperiled by such an event. She lives by her workshops alone; the manufacturing interests pay the interest on her debt, supply her with the sinews of war, and are the chief source of her regal splendors. But a war with this country would at once shut up the most valuable of her manufactories, by cutting off the supply of raw material which is necessary to keep them in motion; it would deprive her of her best market, and cut off the source on which she relies for food for her operators; it would cancel a debt, the loss of which would bankrupt her wealthiest merchants; it would destroy her commerce, and reduce her at once to a third-rate power among the commercial countries of Europe; it would place her colonies in danger, encourage them to revolt, and weaken her in all her extremities, while it would cripple her at home. In her war with Russia she has been compelled to borrow troops wherever she could find them, and our own ships have been of material service to her in transporting her armies and military stores; yet she has not been compelled to guard one of her ports against the enemy, or to take any steps towards protecting her Colonies.

But in case of a war with this country she would require a larger army than she has yet been able to send to the Crimea to protect Canada alone, while all the ports in her three kingdoms would be left open to our steamships, her merchant marine would be left unprotected, and her possessions in the West Indies would be an easy prey.

She would have the aid of France, perhaps; but France could as ill afford to try the experiment of a war with us as England; in fact we are as important a market to France as to England; she, too, depends upon us for the raw material of her manufactories, as well as for a market for her superfluities, and she could as ill afford to do without our gold and cotton as England. Our losses in a war with these great European powers would, at first, be large, but they would not be ruinous; we should take more than we should lose, in the long run, and we should not be weakened as a nation by being compelled to depend upon our own internal resources, the extent of which we have hardly begun to appreciate. We can very well afford to give up French silks, French wines, and all the other luxurious products of French skill and genius for which we pay so large an annual tribute to the Gallic people now; there is not, in truth, an article which we import from France which we cannot either produce at home or very comfortably dispense with altogether. And we may say the same of England.

A war with those countries, then, would not entail upon us any of the calamities which it would bring upon themselves, for it would tend to consolidate us as a people, would heal up our petty sectional disputes, and lead to a development of our internal resources which would raise us higher among the nations of the earth than centuries of such peaceful intercourse as we now enjoy with Europe would do.

Anti-Republican Precedents.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON has escaped from Moyamensing, and is again at liberty; but the decisions of Judge KANE and his brethren, in relation to his case, have not yet been rescinded. They still maintain their place upon the records of the courts in which they were pronounced, and have become *precedents* to guide and influence the future decisions of American Judges in every State of the Union, as often as similar cases shall be brought before them. But what English Judge, under the TUDORS, or the STUARTS, ever pronounced a decision more arbitrary and unfriendly to Freedom, than those that men calling themselves Americans, and Republicans, have recently delivered in the Pennsylvania Courts? What precedents more dangerous to personal liberty were ever established by JEFFRIES, or SCROGGS, than those which Judge KANE, and his Brother Rhadamanthi, have lately set up? Magna Charta and the Petition of Rights were surely never more outraged by those judicial scourges of the British people, than the Federal and Pennsylvania Constitutions have been by their American imitators.

The decisions of Judge KANE and his coadjutors, in the WILLIAMSON case, have established principles and precedents which, in all future cases of the kind, will place American citizens completely at the mercy of the Federal Government and the Federal Judiciary. Northern States may still indeed continue to give expression to their dislike of Slavery in legislative enactments, and to proclaim every slave, not a fugitive, that comes within their borders entitled to his freedom; but no Northern citizen must henceforward dare to inform any slave that such is the law, or attempt to aid him in escaping from illegal thraldom. If Northern citizens however will interfere in such business, and involve themselves in cases, in which one of the parties is a slave-owner, and the matter in litigation a slave, they must not think hereafter of having their personal and juridical rights respected in American Courts and by American Judges. By the perpetration indeed of burglary, or robbery, or murder they would no forfeit the privilege of being tried by their peers. If on their trial for any of those crimes, their rights as citizens might have some chance of consideration. But that of telling a man that he may be free, and assisting him to become so, i of such an atrocious character that no rights, no privileges, no reverence for law, or justice, must be any more suffered to stand between the perpetrator and condign punishment! All future cases of this class must be tried in the Federal Courts, and, from the decisions of the presiding Judges, any appeal on the part of our northern citizens to any of the courts of their respective States, will be utterly in vain. No State Court will again presume to grant relief to a Northern citizen who may have the misfortune to be a party to a case in which a Southern is plaintiff, and a Slave the subject of contention. In all such cases the Freeman may expect punishment, but not justice. He must be prepared to see the writ of *habeas corpus* converted into an instrument for his oppression, though in all other cases it is an instrument of liberty. He must be prepared to produce the bodies of parties with whom he has no connection, and over whom he has no control, at the suit of a litigant who has suffered no wrong, and who has no legal right to call on him to do so. Nay, he must be prepared to hear his truthful answer to the writ which comprises this unreasonable and unconstitutional demand, pronounced evasive, fraudulent, and a contempt of Court,—to listen to the sentence which, for having told the truth, consigns him to a dungeon, during some American Jeffries' pleasure, and to bear patiently the punishment which, in defiance of law, and reason and justice, shall be consequently inflicted on him.

Such will be the effect of the recent decisions of Judge KANE and Company in the Pennsylvanian Courts, on the rights and liberties of American citizens. In all cases similar to the WILLIAMSON case those decisions, until set aside, will be regarded as precedents, and wherever they are so regarded the Northern man will be completely divested of his privileges, and exposed naked and defenceless to the envenomed shafts of power and oppression. There Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights—there Federal and State Constitutions—there Anglo-Saxon and American liberty, will be alike trampled in the dust. Men may call themselves Whigs or Democrats, Hard Shells or Soft Shells, Know-Nothings or Republicans, but, while those Pennsylvanian decisions maintain their place in our law books as legal precedents, American citizens will hold their freedom by a more precarious tenure than that by which the Englishman's of the seventeeth century was secured to him.

But what chance have Americans of getting rid of those precedents, as long as the Federal Judges are appointed by the Government, and the Government is the tool of the slave-owner? Before those arbitrary and unconstitutional decisions can be expunged from our law-books, the Federal Government must be made independent of the Slave Power, or the Federal Judiciary made independent of the American Government. Either of these reforms would enable the Northern citizens to sweep away those odious precedents; but without effecting one of them they need not hope to do so.

Our Lack of Defences.

Whether or not we come to blows with Great Britain, war is always so far within the range of rational probability as to exact due attention, at all times, and under the most pacific conditions, to the maintenance of national defences. Human nature in its social aggregates is far less civilized than in the individual. The neglect to defend is an invitation to attack, precisely on the principle that the omission of the farmer to shut his gate seduces the by-passer to plunder the orchard, which otherwise might have escaped untouched. All diplomacy moves with reference to the situation of the parties in respect to the *ultima ratio*; the weakest and less completely equipped very naturally giving ground to the power who stands ready to emphasize its arguments with *coups de canon*, and to appeal to that jurisdiction of final resort, the court military. In short, that is the highest security for peace, that is the best Peace Society, which multiplies fortifications, accumulates munitions of war, accustoms masses of men to the habits and practice of defensive warfare; and, in a general way, decreases the chances of attack by diminishing the chances of its success. Other Peace leagues must await the millennium to become practical. This is the immediate need of the day; and that it has received so little attention at the hands of the Government is one of many evidences of the rash facility with which our people run the hazards of war. The current recognition of the national weakness in such particulars is evinced by the sensitiveness with which the augmentation of any European navy within the line of the Gulf Stream is always regarded. Unarmed and unprovided, we choose to trust fortune, distance, or the *extempore* preparation practicable between a declaration of war and the beginning of hostilities, for all those elaborate arrangements with which Russia has been busy this century past in surrounding herself; and without which the allied campaign in Southern Russia would have proved the work of a month, instead of the exhausting labor of years. This is neither safe nor sensible. It is not, we repeat, a sound peace policy.

The shore line of the United States is very little short of the circumference of the earth. There is not a point closed against invasion. Where there is any semblance of defence the works have been mainly erected years ago, and without adaptation to the formidable resorts of recent warfare; those prodigious siege-trains, which carried the Mamelon and the Malakoff. The harbor of New-York displays perhaps the American idea of defence in its largest development. It has fortifications at the entrance, it has fortifications scattered about the bay, not one of which in the opinion of military authorities could offer other than momentary resistance to the ball, and bombs, and rockets, of an enemy. There is, for all practical purposes, no obstacle to the entrance of a hostile fleet, and nothing, but the clemency of the foe, to save the City. To expose the most vital point of the country, thus ungarded, to the mere possibility of war, is an act of fatuity. But there are no points of the coast which are not quite as accessible; and to enter upon a contest, or even to indulge in animated discussions tending to a contest, without first clothing this national nakedness, is to offer mortal combat in the pasteboard armor of Harlequin.

The subject has been repeatedly and vainly pressed upon Congress; the wants of New-York Bay having been pointed out with especial distinctness. There is no course left but to reiterate the danger and the warning; a course eminently required by the diplomatic policy of the present Administration, and by the critical state of our foreign relations, which may, at a week's notice, pass from the custody of Secretary MARCY to that of Secretaries DAVIS and DOBBIN. It will be mistaken economy that boggles about the cost. War is fortunately an expensive luxury; but, we must believe, every dollar spent in salutary prevention, in erecting barriers to its entrance, and in frightening the belligerent away by show of preparation, is worth millions lost in the actual conflict. There is no alternative but to settle the foreign policy of the country definitely upon a peace footing, at once abandoning all pretensions unacceptible to European neighbors; or to make provision for sustaining those pretensions against a "world in arms."

The Presidency—A Point Settled.

Amidst the haze which surrounds the results of the late election, one point stands out conspicuously. The main issue between the Hards and Softs was, which faction should obtain admission at the Cincinnati Convention. The Hards are determined to make DICKINSON the next Presidential candidate of the Democracy. The Softs go for MARCY. The vote of New-York in Convention is a prize worth working for; and both parties have kept that in view during the whole of the recent canvass.

The Hards had the advantage in principle. The great point to be gained is to secure favor with the South,—for Southern votes will decide the point. The Hards, therefore, took ground openly in favor of the Nebraska Bill,—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, and generally of whatever measures the South thought essential to the protection and extension of Slavery. Their position was a strong one. But the Softs,—though laboring under great disadvantages,—entered the lists with courage worthy of a better cause. They dodged the Nebraska issue cleverly enough,—disapproving the act, but resisting any effort to repeal it. Their platform was tolerably acceptable:—what it lacked was to be made up by personal effort and party strength. This was the secret of their unusual efforts at the last election. They entered upon the canvass with a degree of vigor seldom seen in a similar contest. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR led off with an elaborate speech at Tammany Hall, in which he took the extremest Pro-Slavery ground. JOHN VAN BUREN stumped the State—suiting his speeches to the localities he visited, and aiming mainly to retain for the Soft-Shell ticket the votes of those who had been Free-Soilers in 1848. The *Argus*, which was in the Hard interest last year, now joined the Softs, and its example was followed by the Hard organs generally throughout the State.

The object of all this was to make such a demonstration of popular strength as should *force* the gates of the Cincinnati Convention. Prince JOHN publicly proclaimed his purpose to go to that Convention himself and to be admitted. A popular vote which should extinguish the Hards was the battering-ram by which all obstacles were to be demolished.

The result will scarcely justify the sounding manifesto. Last year the Softs numbered 156,000: this year they will barely reach 100,000. The Hards then counted but 30,000: now they will have over 70,000. The Hards have more than doubled their strength,—while the Softs have lost *thirty* per cent. It is not difficult to foresee the result of all this. The South will naturally sympathize most warmly with the Hards; and this demonstration of their increasing power will very considerably strengthen the bond of political brotherhood. Prince JOHN will knock at the doors of the National Convention in vain. Neither his principles nor his votes will give him admission. The Hards will get their seats at Cincinnati: and their votes will *not* be given for Gov. MARCY.

It is understood that Senator SICKLES goes to Albany this Winter to organize a BUCHANAN party. What success he will have it is not easy to predict: but, according to present appearances, the Softs will not be unwilling to listen to proposals.

Truant Children.

The operations for the last few years, both of the authorities and private societies, have certainly made a great change in the numbers of purely vagrant children in New-York. One is by no means so much beset by homeless and vagabond boys and girls in the streets as formerly. The courts and prisons are less thronged by children, and our warehouses less annoyed by petty pilfering. Still, with all these benevolent efforts, there is one evil which does not seem much to diminish among our juvenile population—that is *Truancy*. There seems to be everywhere, in the poor quarters, gangs of idle boys and girls, who hang about the Public Schools, or idle upon the docks, not precisely vagrant or criminal, but growing up utterly ignorant and demoralized. As we understand, many of these children are German or of foreign origin. One school has been publicly spoken of, as needing a policeman to protect its doors and windows from the rabble of boys, who, so far as age and ignorance are concerned, most need its influence. Mr. RANDALL—perhaps in an exaggerated estimate—states the supposed number of truant children as 40,000 for New-York alone. Whatever be the exact amount they certainly count by many thousands. The parents are usually hard-working people, who must be away at their labor all day, and know nothing of these habits of their children; or escaping, as do the Russians, from a system where education is a matter of government, they determine to enjoy their freedom, in leaving their children to do what they choose on the streets. In either case, the State has a great interest in the matter. If these parents were, through neglect or willfulness, to expose their offspring daily to pestilential diseases, which should hereafter scourge and waste the City, there would be no hesitation on the part of the authorities to interfere, and say "You must take care of the health of the public, if you will not of your own!" Ignorance, idle habits, are diseases; a race of street vagabonds will injure the property and welfare of the City as much as a pestilence. Education is a police duty of the State—to put it on no higher ground. We must have the young take the advantages which are to fit them to be citizens, and if they will not, we must force them. We can not have a population of dangerous, ignorant little vagrants growing up while there is power in law and public opinion to place them where they will be educated. Happily, the matter does not even need arguing. It has been already decided, and we have the law distinct, and the machinery all prepared for putting a stop to this spreading and perilous evil.

Among the acts of 1853, (page 358,) passed April 12, is one on this subject,—the "Instruction of truant children,"—by which it is allowed that any child between the ages of five and fourteen, found wandering, idle and truant, without occupation, in the streets of the City, may be brought before the Justice of a District Court, on complaint under oath of any citizen. If the complaint be satisfactorily established, the Justice shall require the parent or guardian to undertake, in writing, to restrain the child on his own premises, or in some lawful occupation, and cause such child to be sent to school, for at least four months each year, till it is fourteen years old. If the parent or guardian refuse, the child is to be *committed*.

Another section provides a penalty of $50 for violation of this agreement by parents, and a commitment of the child in such a case.

Section 3 provides a suitable place for the commitment of such children.

Still another (section 5) makes it the *duty* of police officers and constables, who find children in such condition, to make complaint.

It will be seen, from this, that the law is the most distinct and vigorous on this subject, and if there is any evil of a wide extent, it arises from the negligence of the Police or the Mayor, and not from that of the legislators. If our energetic Chief Magistrate would only see to it, every truant child in the streets of New-York could either be driven to work or sent to school. The arrangements are perfect. The Police has only to complain and bring a whole gang of truant children before any Police Justice. He must bind the parent to school them, or if they refuse, commit the children to the Juvenile Asylum. This last institution seems to us to have the especial interest in this matter; and might easily be allowed the force and means to correct the whole truancy of the City.

In Boston, the Truant law is strictly executed, with immense advantage to the city. A similar act came into operation last year in London. Why should New-York be behind hand in such wise legislation?

More Arctic Explorations.

We publish elsewhere some most interesting particulars of the late course of the United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, under Commodore RODGERS, in the Arctic Ocean.

The *Vincennes* entered Bherings Straits in August last, and anchored in Senivane Bay on the Eastern Coast of Asia, where an intercourse was established with a peculiar Indian race, known as the Techucchis. Some valuable information respecting the manners and customs of these people has, in consequence, been given to the world for the first time. A party having been left at Senivane, the *Vincennes* then proceeded northward on her course, and reached the high latitude of 72° 5′ 29″ in longitude 174° 37′ 15″—making some important geographical discoveries. In 1851, Captain KELLETT (of the English Expedition in search of FRANKLIN) reported land about sixty miles to the Northward of Herald Island, but Commodore RODGERS *sailed over* this supposed land, and arrives at the conclusion that Captain KELLETT must have fallen into the error, common in those latitudes, of being deceived by low cloud banks. The *Vincennes* was ultimately stopped by barriers of ice. On returning to Senivane Harbor, the party left there were found in good health and prepared to give accounts of the singular people among whom their lot had been for a short time cast.

An Absconding Debtor.

We have received from one of our European Correspondents an account of an affair on the part of a gentleman connected with the American Legation in one of the principal European capitals, which is likely to reflect great discredit on this country. It is stated that he has been for a long time living very extravagantly,—far beyond his official salary or his private means,—and that finding himself unable to meet his engagements, he has left the country,—and left also debts unpaid to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars. It is said that he availed himself of his official position to procure permission to leave the country. A good deal of feeling prevails among the Americans resident in the capital where he has been stationed, as they feel that the national character has been seriously compromised by his proceedings.

We abstain from giving the name of the party concerning whom these statements have reached us, on authority which does not leave us at liberty to question their truth. President PIERCE, it must be acknowledged, has been singularly unfortunate in many of his foreign appointments.

Who Is It?

MICHAEL DOHENY announces a Lecture at the Tabernacle this evening on "Ireland, Past, Present and Future,—the proceeds to be devoted to the advancement of the E. M. A." Who or what is the E. M. A.? Is it the fillibustering organization that alarms the Government of England and tempts it to send out a fleet?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 26 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

RICH LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer for inspection, THIS DAY, the richest stock of new Laces, Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Infants' Waist Robes, Handkerchiefs, Muslin and Jaconet Trimmings, &c., to be found in this City, at very low prices.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

As a beautifier of the complexion, and as a clarifier and softener of the human cuticle, this admirable emollient is universally admitted to stand beyond the reach of rivalry. It is notable that among the tens of thousands who have used it to remove TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, ROUGHNESS, PUSTULES, MORPHEW, TETTER, RING-WORM, MOTH, SMALL-POX MARKS, ERYSIPELAS, SCURVY, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, SCORBUTIC COMPLAINTS, SORE EYES, TENDER FEET, PRICKLY HEAT, INFLAMED SKIN, SALLOWNESS, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN, and all other eruptions and discolorations of the skin, not a solitary complaint of its inefficacy has ever been made; on the contrary, the numberless voluntary testimonials which have been presented to its inventor, teem with laudations of its *rejuvenating* virtues. The clearness, smoothness and brilliancy which it is capable of imparting to CHAFED, CHAPPED, ROUGH FLESH AND HANDS, and most unsightly skin, is truly remarkable; and while it possesses the quality of preventing the formation of wrinkles, it has also the power of removing them when formed. It is invaluable in the dressing room of the adult, and equally so in the nursery—and no mother who values the health and comfort of her infant should use any other compound in its ablutions than GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

Its softening and soothing qualities especially adapt it for shaving, and gentlemen who are afflicted with stubborn beards and tender skins will find in this delicious Soap a complete remedy for both these evils.

We might go on amplifying the merits of the ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, but we think sufficient has been said to convince any one not willfully blind.

Certificates by the thousand, from the Faculty and influential men, are open for inspection. Some of the cases of Skin Diseases cured after twenty years' standing.

HEAR NATHANIEL P. WILLIS, Esq.

LOVE PHILTRES, ETC.—The deepest man we know in the chemistry of the secrets of the middle age, (excellent for middle-aged people,) is Dr. GOURAUD, of No. 67 Walker-st., one door from Broadway, etc. This amiable Doctor remedies all disasters of complexion, and puts to flight all calamities on the surface, and all rebellious and conspiracies in the blood. GOURAUD, the beautifier, developer, the "make-the-most-of-your-self-fier," should be his designation.

AS A SHAVING COMPOUND.

Mr. WARLAND, the editor of the Lowell *Courier*, pays the following tribute to GOURAUD'S SOAP.—We observe that CARLETON & HOVEY, of this City, advertise GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is long since we have seen the article, and do not refer to it in reference to the purpose to which it is said to be more particularly applied. But we can say, from some experience years back, that it is by far the best article to be used in shaving that was ever manufactured. It costs a little more than even the best shaving soap, but there is nothing in the market that can compare with it in this regard. We can truly recommend it to every man who shaves himself and uses soap for that purpose, instead of any of its substitutes.

Mr. CHAMPION, the proprietor of the *Golden State*, says whilst his son was in the country, he was terribly sunburnt. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP instantly cured him.

Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.
HEGEMEN, CLARK & CO., Broadway.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.
T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore.
J. L. BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.
CARLETON & HOVEY, Lowell.
BLISS & HAVENS, Springfield.
BAULCH & SON, Providence.
And respectable Druggists generally. Price 50 cents a cake. No pay taken if not as represented.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!
HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 425 Broadway, next to Howard-st.,
☞ Is the Place to be Suited with all kinds of Kid and Cloth, Walking Gaiter Boots, of the most fashionable styles, and of the best quality. Also, a large stock of Boys, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes. On hand and made to order, Ladies' Cork Sole and Water-Proof Boots, all of which he offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. ARE NOW SELLING their entire stock of rich Dress Silks at greatly reduced prices, viz.: Plaid and stripe silks, 4s., worth 6s. per yard; rich stripe and plaid, 5s., worth 7s. per yard; extra rich silks, 6s., worth 8s. per yard; extra heavy silks, 7s., worth 9s. per yard; being the largest and cheapest stock of rich Dress Silks in the City.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS.—1,200 PIECES rich styles and superior quality Merino and Saxony wool Plaids just received, and will be opened this day, only 5s. per yard. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. —ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have this week an additional assortment of superior clothing, suitable for the season. No deviation from market prices.

FRENCH ALL WOOL DE LAINES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open this day, a splendid assortment of printed de laines, at 4s. per yard, worth $1. Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. These celebrated Scales still maintain their reputation for accuracy and strength, as shown by the recent trial at the Crystal Palace. They are manufactured by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmanship and material—every scale being tested on all parts of the platform from the lowest to the highest rated capacity.

No Scale goes out of the establishment without such a test, and, consequently, there is no failure when brought into actual use by the purchaser.

Nearly 100 modifications of these weighing machines are now offered to the business public, among which are RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES.
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with iron levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES—STORE SCALES, in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS, BANKERS' and DRUGGISTS' SCALES, POST-OFFICE BALANCES, GOLD COIN SCALES, and, in short, every description of weighing apparatus of American and Foreign manufacture.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT Fire-proof Safe again triumphant. The following certificate is from the proprietors of the saw mill, Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-st., which was burned on Saturday morning, the 27th inst.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1855.

MESSRS. HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER—GENTLEMEN: The Alum Patent Phoenix Safe, purchased of you, was on the second floor of our building, Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-st., where the fire was most severe, and although the intense heat warped the iron, on opening it we found all our books and papers in the same order they were in previous to the fire; in fact, the varnish on the bookcase was uninjured.
MOORE & RAYNOR.

A large assortment of the above safes (warranted free from dampness) and the most approved powder proof combination and other locks for safes, vaults, doors, &c., constantly on hand, and made to order.
HOLMES, VALENTINE, & BUTLER,
Nos. 30 and 32 Maiden-lane.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning an immense stock of rich Dress Silks, Merinoes, de Laines, Plaid Cashmeres, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., which they have purchased at the late auction sales, and will sell them at fully 30 per cent. under their real value.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning a large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Bands, &c., which they have purchased at a great sacrifice, and will sell them at one-half their value. Also, 400 dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves at 4s.; Gents' at 5s.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PLAID POPLINS AT 25 CENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, 100 pieces of rich Plaid Poplins at 2s., worth 4s. Also, a large lot of French Wool Plaids, Merinoes, &c.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

DE LAINES AT 6s. PER YARD.—2,000 YARDS FINE mousseline de laines will be offered this morning, at 6d. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

Terrible Storm on Lake Michigan—Two Propellers Wrecked—Numerous Lives Lost.

From the Chicago Press.

The high wind from the southward which was experienced here last Monday morning proves to have been a most terrible gale at the lower end of the lake, where it came from the southeast. From Captain CHAMBERLAIN, of the steamer *Lady Elgin*, which came in yesterday morning, we are furnished with the following particulars, which he learned as he came up the west shore. He came near losing his own boat. The storm struck him at Manitowoc, where he came to anchor, but the steamer commencing to drag, he slipped his cable and stood out into the lake. In getting rid of his anchors the boat was blown so far in shore that she was among the breakers, but the powerful engine brought her out and carried her through the storm safely.

The propeller *Delaware*, bound down, foundered near Sheboygan, and is now drifted nearly ashore about eight miles south of that place, where nothing but her arches could be seen as the *Lady Elgin* came past. Capt. CHAMBERLAIN reports all on board lost, but the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of yesterday says that some lives were saved from her by the Sheboygan life-boat, and that only eleven perished from her, including Capt. DIXON.

The clerk of the *Delaware* is now in this city, having remained to settle up her bills, and furnishes the following facts in regard to her:

She was commanded by Capt. D. H. DIXON. He has a wife and family residing in Alexandria, Jefferson County, N. Y. First mate, T. AUSTIN, has a wife in Detroit. Second mate, W. WILLIAMS. PATRICK SHEA, steward, and CHARLES HILL, the cook, were unmarried men, and belonged in Buffalo, as did also the first engineer, HENRY SHINER. The firemen and deck hands, who were some five in number, names unknown.

Mr. CLARK informs us that on Saturday evening a party of six persons, believed to be Germans, took cabin passage for Beaver Island.

The *Delaware's* cargo consisted principally of 2,400 barrels of beef for SMITH & FELS, of New-York, shipped by HALE & Co., of this city, and was insured.

The propeller was old. She was owned as follows: DAVIS & SUTTON, Buffalo, one-half; M. C. HALE, one-quarter, and Capt. DIXON one-quarter. She was insured.

The propeller *Omar Pacha* was in company with the *Delaware*. She water-logged in the lake, but succeeded in getting alongside the pier at Sheboygan where she sunk. She is reported broken in two. She is owned by J. L. HURD & Co., of Detroit, and is insured. She has on board 12,000 bushels of wheat, shipped by J. S. RICHARDS, of this city, insured in the Chicago Mutual, and 250 barrels of flour, shipped here by T. W. ALEXANDER & Co., and insured in Buffalo.

The propeller Iowa was also in company with the Delaware and *Omar Pacha*, and the steamer *Niagara* was just ahead of them. Nothing has been heard of either. A rumor is current here that a part of the *Iowa's* cargo and one of her masts has been picked up near Sheyboygan, but we cannot trace it to any reliable source.

Capt. CHAMBERLAIN reports two vessels capsized at Sheboygan, the crew all lost from one and only one man saved from the other. A top-sail schooner is ashore at the same place. The scow *Rocky Mountains* is also reported ashore there. A large brig is ashore at Twin Rivers, and a small vessel ashore at Manitowoc.

The storm was most severe, and we shall probably hear of more disasters.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Lecture Committee have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will repeat his course of Lectures on *The Four Georges of England*, in the Lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the following dates:

THURSDAY, Nov. 15 .... George Ist.
MONDAY, Nov. 19 .... George IId.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22 .... George IIId.
MONDAY, Nov. 26 .... George IVth.

Course tickets to members, $1 50; to non-members $2. Can be had at the Library or at the down-town Office, No. 3 Nassau-st.
B. H. TIMPSON, JNO. GRERAR, W. H. WICKHAM, } Lecture Com.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption**—RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York, No. 176 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **A Valuable Tonic**—THE OXYGENATED BITTERS have received weighty indorsements, comprising the names of distinguished Merchants and Statesmen, attesting the superiority of this medine for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its forms.

☞ **Will Close To-morrow Evening.**—THE FAIR.—The time having been extended for two days, to allow of the completion of the Judges' report, the Great Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, will positively close TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING. The awards of premiums will be announced on TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 1 o'clock. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT THIS (Monday) EVENING, by DODWORTH'S BAND.

PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. March du Sacre, from "Le Prophète" .... Meyerbeer
2. Overture to "William Tell" .... Rossini
3. Serenade—"The Star of Love" .... W. V. Wallace
4. Musical Telegraph .... Kühner
Pot Pourri from "Le Prophète," "Alessandro Stradella," "Norma," "The Huguenots," "I Puritani," and Waltzes, Polkas, Tyroliennes, &c.
PART II.
1. Quickstep from "Rip Van Winkle," (by desire) G. W. Bristow.
2. Lied "Adelaide" .... Beethoven
3. Waltz, "Sounds of the Thames" .... Kühner
4. March from "Semiramide" .... Rossini
5. "Auld Lang Syne" .... Old Scotch Air
6. "Wreath of Black Flowers."
Admission, 25 cents; children half-price.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 200 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

TRY IT. YOU WILL LIKE IT.

☞ **The New Gridiron**—Keeps you out of stews and saves you from fries, but affords you the most delicious broils. The fat and juices are all saved to moisten and flavor your meat—not a drop goes into the fire. The draught is downward, which drives the gas and smoke up the chimney of your house, instead of the chimney of your nose. The *Tribune* of Nov. 9 pitches into inventors for not advertising, and in the course of its scourging hauls the GRIDIRON over the coals in the following enthusiastic fashion:

"We commended the other day a Patent Gridiron, because it is one of the best inventions of culinary implements we have seen in many a day, and we wish it was in every family. We are inquired of daily where they are for sale. We don't know; and if we did, we should not tell."

Good, Mr. *Tribune!* But don't be in a hurry; you will hear from us in due season. The GRIDIRON is for sale at the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY, No. 339 Broadway, and by the Hardware Trade generally. Agents wanted in the City and Country.

☞ **The Northwestern Settlement Company**—Will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at CONVENTION HALL, No. 171 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts. The object of the organization is to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, and through a well ordered combination to avert most of the difficulties attending the settlement of a new country. Persons wishing to secure land for present or future improvement in IOWA, WISCONSIN, or MINNESOTA, at the Government price, $1 25 per acre, can do so through the agency of this Company, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of associated effort and the most perfect security. Subscriptions have already been received for about four thousand acres, and all who desire to secure land in the first settlement should make immediate application. The full particulars may be obtained at this meeting, or by application at the Company's office, No. 118 Nassau-st.
JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOS. EDGERLEY, Secretary.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths, and the New Organic Remedies.**—Drs. ELMER and … are now daily administering these BATHS for the speedy removal of Mercury, Lead, and all other poisons and morbid matters from the system, following, where required, with other remedies of a strictly physiological character—at No. 55 West 25th-st., near 6th Avenue and Broadway.

☞ **The Anniversary Meeting of the** NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Crosby-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.
BENJ. OGDEN, M. D., President.

☞ **Thackeray's First Lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn**—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course may be obtained of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, at the bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door. Single tickets 50 cents.

☞ **Ireland's Past, Present, and Future.**—A Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., by MICHAEL DOHENY, treating especially of Ireland's prospects at the present juncture, and the duties of Irishmen at home and abroad. Admission 25 cents. The proceeds to be applied to the advancement of the E. M. A.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. W. M. THACKERAY will deliver the Fourth and concluding Lecture of the first Course THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*George the Fourth.* Single admission tickets 50 cents. May be obtained at the door.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivalled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For prices and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For several most respectable Protestant servants, two first-rate cooks, that *perfectly* understand their business; three for general housework; one hundred other excellent Catholic servants; two first-rate hotel or boarding-house cooks; also cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses. Families in want of first class servants will call at HENDERSON'S old established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable women: one as first-rate cook, understands English cooking in all its branches. No objection to assist in the washing. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands dress-making, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 14 2d-av., Bible House, where they can be seen for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, of neat and tidy habits; one as general housemaid in all its branches, a most excellent washer and ironer, understands baking, is fond of children; has excellent City reference; wages $6 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. Also, a neat girl of 16, can sew neatly, do chamberwork and waiting, is quick at the needle; excellent City reference; wages $4. Call at No. 239 2d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, sisters. One is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and plain pastry; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress; understands general housework, or could take a place as laundress if required. They can be well recommended, and will engage separate or together; prefer living up town. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Scotch girl, to do housework; will take moderate wages to go under instruction. Also, by an efficient and trustworthy person, as seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothing in the neatest manner; will also accept moderate wages. Call or apply at No. 545 8th-av., under the clothing store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent young women; one as good meat and pastry cook, would assist to wash and iron, and has the best of city references; the other an experienced chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse, and do plain sewing; can be highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, till engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English young women, one as cook, washer and ironer: the other as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by two colored young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a young woman as seamstress, or nurse; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—This day for two Scotch seamstresses and nurses, one smart Welch Protestant girl, four good English nurses, and a large number of respectable cooks, chambermaids and waiters, girls for housework, small girls, and girls lately landed, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 196 7th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, respectable Protestant woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, make all kinds of pies, &c.—is a first rate washer and ironer—is highly recommended—no objections either in city or country. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, this day and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very competent girls, with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first class cook in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good city reference; also to cook, wash and iron, or to do general domestic work, by two tidy, active, Protestant girls, who come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook. Is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 102 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, in a private family. Can be seen to engage at her present employer's, No. 276 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American boy, about 17 years old, is desirous to obtain a situation in a wholesale grocery store. Can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Inquire of McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. 455 Broadway.

MUSIC TEACHING.—A lady well qualified to teach the piano-forte, harp, guitar and singing, and who is also conversant with the French and Italian languages, speaking the former fluently, wishes to obtain a place as teacher. She has two daughters of the ages of six and three, whom she will desire to have with her, and who may become members of the younger classes in a school. She would be glad of a situation in a school or family, or would give private lessons in any town or city where a sufficient number of pupils may be obtained. The most respectable references can be given; and she is permitted especially to refer to Mr. George James Webb of Boston. Applications may be made directly to Mr. WEBB, or to the Editors of the *Musical Review*, No. 20 Park-row, New-York.

TEACHER.—A young lady accustomed to teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to instruct in the English branches, French acquired in France, and Music. Satisfactory references given. Address Miss D., Stamford, Connecticut.

TEACHER WANTED.—A competent and experienced male teacher, as first assistant in one of the public schools in the City of Brooklyn; salary not to exceed $700 per annum. Address, immediately, with references, TRUSTEE, New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a clergyman's family, to take charge of and educate two little girls in English and music. Residence within twenty miles of New-York. Address Box No. 1,836, Post-Office, New-York.

TUTOR.—A young man, lately graduated at a New-England College, now a student in this City, desires employment for two or three hours daily, as private tutor. For reference and particulars, address J. B., *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Would like to give instructions upon the piano-forte and in singing, as compensation for a home in some agreeable family. References exchanged. Address E. E. E., *Times* Office.

NURSE WANTED—A middle-aged Protestant woman, to take the care of three children; she mus have experience, and be qualified in every particular to fill the place. References will be required, and none need apply unless they can answer the above expectations. Call at No. 8 East 23d-st., second door from Broadway, before 9 in the morning or after 5 in the afternoon.

A FULL SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—Are now at No. 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 145 Bowery, wanting employment; they are equal to any which may be found elsewhere, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the city or country. C. MASON.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in search of employment, either as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by which from $10 to $20 a week may be realized in every town and county throughout the United States. Address THOMAS ROE HOWSE, New-York.

FIFTY STOUT LANDSMEN WANTED—For South Sea whaling; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, steward, and boat steerers. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Agents, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

PERSONS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS—Will find a great choice of well-recommended German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 103 Greenwich-st. MORRIS, CONHERT & Co., No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

COMPETENT CASHIER WANTED—For a Bank in a neighboring town. The Bank is in good credit and doing a small sure business. To a young man thoroughly acquainted with Banking it will be a desirable position. Address BANKER, Box No. 555 Post-Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—To take the entire charge of a classical school, located in one of the most desirable parts of the City. Call on or address Dr. WM. M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av., New-York.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted to travel South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

AN ENGINEER WANTS EMPLOYMENT—Understands the work of a cotton or paper manufactory. Has no objections to leave the City. Address MACHINIST, No. 12 West 12th-st., New-York.

WAITERS AND COOKS WANTED—For Washington, Albany and this City. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

CUTTER WANTED.—A first class custom cutter, of City reputation. Apply to DAVID CLOSE, No. 78 Cherry-st.

TWO CUSTOM COAT HANDS WANTED—To go to Portsmouth, Va. Constant employment given and good prices paid. Apply to R. W. STAMPER, No. 22 Warren-st., up stairs.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $5 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Phosgene and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps and Chandeliers of all kinds.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LATEST AND BEST BOOKS!

Now that the battle of the politicians is over, readers will turn their attention to something more profitable and interesting, and instructive than political canvasses or election returns. The long Winter evenings are upon us, and in selecting your family reading,

GET THE BEST BOOKS.

The following are well worthy the attention of every reader.

I. WINNIE AND I. One neat 12mo; price $1.

Says the *Buffalo Express:*

"This book is charmingly and effectively written, and leaves an impressive and healthful moral. We are vastly pleased with it, and take pleasure in recommending it to our friends. Whoever the author is, he (is it she?) is not unacquainted with the heart, with mankind, with the temptations and trials that hedge in the pathway of life. Such books as this answer a double purpose—first to please, next to instruct. We feel confident that this work will meet a ready and extensive sale."

Says the New-York *Observer:*

"Abounding in beautiful domestic incidents and descriptions, every chapter being a scene of *strong* emotion, and pleasing humor. An admirable religious sentiment pervades every portion of the tale. It is one we can cheerfully commend."

Says the *Christian Advocate:*

"A brief title it has. The reader may ask, What does it mean? He will not pass far into the book before its charming style, the pathos and power of its language and sentiment will beguile and bewitch him."

II. ISORA'S CHILD. One large 12mo; price $1 25.

Says the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser:*

"'Isora's Child' must be classed among the most successful efforts in modern fiction, and its author bids fair to take high rank among the romance writers of the day. The work in question is exceedingly well constructed—and shows on the part of the writer an intimate knowledge of human nature, and a thorough acquaintance with polished society; the interest is kept up throughout, and without descending to fanatical cant, its moral tone is excellent."

Fifth edition now ready.

III. THE HIDDEN PATH. By MARION HARLAND. One neat 12mo. $1 25.

The Louisville *Daily Journal*, in a long review, closes as follows:

"We could scarcely speak in terms of too high praise of this 'Hidden Path' of Miss HARLAND. As a novel of domestic life it has rarely been surpassed by the most successful cultivators in this field of literature. The story is remarkably well managed; the characters are drawn with a touch of art that shows the true inspiration; and retributive recompenses are distributed with true judgment and equity. A number of Miss HARLAND'S poetic gems adorn the path of the narrative and command the admiration of its readers.

We cordially commend the work to the attention of those who love to read. It is one of the best novels of the season, and cannot fail to secure Miss HARLAND *with the multitude in that high position to which those* who have the happiness of her acquaintance know that she is entitled."

Fifteenth edition now ready.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES FOR SALE. Complete file of this paper, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order. Address HENRY F. TICE, *Daily Times* office.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY WILL PUBLISH, NOV. 20,

I. CASTE: A STORY OF REPUBLICAN EQUALITY, BY SYDNEY A. STORY, JR. In 1 large vol., 12mo. 540 pp. Price $1 25.

This powerful Anti-Slavery Novel will awaken the attention of the public to a *New Phase* of the *Great Question of the Day.*

To those who would be repelled by a tale of wrongs and atrocities, however true they might be, the Publishers desire to say that this is in the best sense a Novel—a *love story*, if the reader pleases—relating to the fortunes of persons belonging to the *Privileged Class.* The condition of the Southern Slave is not the theme of the book. It is true, the author has written with a purpose, but it does not lie upon the surface; and the reflective reader will find that its force falls quite as much upon Northern as upon Southern Society.

The Publishers do not wish to give any hint of the *Unique Plot* of this Novel; preferring that the thousands of readers should enjoy the pleasure of its surprises for themselves.

II. MODERN PILGRIMS: Showing the Improvements in Travel, and the Newest Methods of Reaching the Celestial City. BY GEORGE WOOD, Author of "Peter Schlemihl in America." In 2 vols., 12mo. Price $1 75.

The idea of this work was suggested to the author by the inimitable "Celestial Railroad" of HAWTHORNE. But in the application of the idea to the religious societies of modern times, the author is indebted to no one. It is a continuous story of the Pilgrimage of some cultivated and piously disposed people, in which they visit in turn various cities, castles and hotels, representing the leading religious denominations. But no description can do the work justice. It is full of trenchant satire upon life, manners and opinions; and at the same time it has much of pathos which cannot but awaken sympathy.

This work will make a sensation in the religious world. It is proper to add, that the author takes the same standpoint with honest JOHN BUNYAN.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston. J. C. DERBY, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE PRISON OF WELTEVREDEN; OR, A GLANCE AT THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. BY CAPT. WALTER M. GIBSON. Illustrated with forty Engravings from the author's own sketches.

From the Albany Express.

His description of the scenery of the beautiful islands of the Indian Ocean, and of his romantic experience among their unsophisticated inhabitants, have been pronounced by eminent critics as charming and vigorous, as to give him claims to the title of the "Oriental Poet." The incidents are woven together with ingenuity and dramatic skill, and have all the startling interest of a romance—of one, however, founded strictly on the truth.

From the New-York Herald.

We can recommend it to the attention of our readers as being one of the most readable and amusing books of travel that has lately appeared.

Cloth, 12mo, $1 50.
J. C. RIKER, Publisher, No. 129 Fulton-st.

SPIRITUALISM SCIENTIFICALLY DEMONSTRATED,

By Prof. ROBERT HARE, of Philadelphia. This is a book of 500 pages octavo, with engravings illustrating the machinery and modes employed to prevent the possibility of deception and to expose what the author then presumed was a fallacy, but his experiments resulted in the absolute demonstration of the existence of spirits and their communion with mortals.

Dr. HARE is associated with the Smithsonian Institute, a Professor of Chemistry, and stands, with Professor Silliman, at the head of the scientific classes. He is known wherever science is known in this country and in Europe. A scientific demonstration of immortality and communion between the two worlds from such a source must secure for this book a wide and general circulation. The book will be published on Monday, the 19th inst. Price $1 75—$2, with postage paid for 3,000 miles.

The usual discount to the trade. Orders are being received by PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, Publishers, No. 342 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY. OLIVER CROMWELL.

Beautifully illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo; cloth, 75 cents; full gilt, $1. Being the second in the series of the BIOGRAPHIES OF THE HEROES OF HISTORY. Edited by the Rev. F. L. HAWKS, D.D., LL.D.

The new edition of RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED, first in the above series, and uniform with Oliver Cromwell, is now ready.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED, PRINCE LIFE; OR, A STORY FOR MY BOY. By an old Author. A beautifully illustrated Allegory for the Young. 1 vol., square, 16mo, 37½ cents; full gilt, 50 cents.
JAMES S. DICKERSON, Publisher, No. 697 Broadway, New-York.
ALSO NOW READY, LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.

MYLNE'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, EDITED BY J. F. GIBSON, NEW-YORK. For sale by Messrs. MILLER, No. 645 Broadway, New-York. Price 25 cents.

It is the clearest, best arranged and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and, we predict, will become a standard school book.—*Tuckerman.*

WILL BE PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, CROTCHETS AND QUAVERS; OR, REVELATIONS OF AN OPERA MANAGER IN AMERICA. BY MAX MARETZEK. S. FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st.

NEW MUSIC.—The "Vestvali Polka Redowa," by Dressler, a beautiful piece, with a splendid likeness of the celebrated Contralto, the only right and authorized copy; "Rigoletto," do., by Dressler; "Villikens and his Dinah," do., (Raphaelson,) "Bohemian Schottish," (Usher,) "Elvino," do., (Hageman,) "Contentment," do., (Grobe,) "Flora Polka," (Grobe,) "Indian Summer," (Brandies,) "Il Travatore," Grand Quickstep, as played by the military bands, (Schreiber,) "I would not have thee young again," a beautiful song by Massett; "See how beneath the moonbeams' smiling," duet, (Morgan;) new edition of the "Famous Quadrilles," (Dressler,) the best set ever published. Published by DRESSLER & CLAYTON, No. 333 Broadway, near 12th-st.

THE ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1856. Published at the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, just received and for sale. PRICE THREE CENTS, AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES, and at CHARLES WILLMER'S Universal English and Foreign NEWSPAPER AGENCY, No. 107 Fulton-st., 2d floor. Where dealers can get their supplies on liberal terms.

NEW MUSIC—EXTRA PRETTY.—"While Musing all Alone, Hattie," and "Thinking of old Times," by MARETZEK. 25c. each. "Spare my Heart from Growing Old," and "I Cannot Part with Thee," by MERZ, 25c. each. "Golden Drop," schottisch, by Merz, 25c., is the prettiest we have ever heard. May Flower, Riverdale, Magic Pen, schottisches, and Bobolink, Skylark, Four Bells, and Rachel polkas, are all good pieces. When $1 worth is purchased, we invariably add at least two new pieces gratis. COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHEA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. 75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family; house new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk by either the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 55 Clark-st. near Fulton.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with a second-story parlor and bedroom, just vacated, a third-story front parlor and bedroom, or extension-room on the first floor. A few rooms for single gentlemen at Nos. 32 and 34 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—To let, a parlor and bedroom to single gentlemen only, in a first-class house; has all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, gas, &c., in a private family; partial board if desired, 87 Bleecker-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A splendid suite of rooms, well furnished, consisting of parlor and three bedrooms, will be rented to a family or a party of gentlemen, with public or private table or board on the European plan. Also, rooms for families and single gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at Toynbee's *Hotel, Montague-place.* THOMAS TOYNBEE.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on 2d floor. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, a furnished room and bedroom, with board, in a good location. Terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 3,211 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast, a suite of handsome apartments, to one or two single gentlemen, in a new house, on the upper part of 5th-av., occupied by two persons; will be let as chambers, or parlors and chambers. Address O. L. O., *Times* Office. Undoubted reference required.

ROOM TO LET.—A widow lady, living alone, having more room than she requires, will let, without board, a small but comfortably furnished front room, situated on Broadway, and below Canal-st., or will let the same for some light business, if required, for the Winter. Address for one week Mrs. A. M. BEAUMONT, Union-square Post-Office, when full particulars can be learned.

602 HOUSTON-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A private French family, without children, having more room than required, would like to let a large parlor and several furnished rooms, with private table if required. There is a bath. The lady of the house gives also French and music lessons, at home and abroad.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FEATHERS, FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, AND COLORED STRAW GOODS, at reduced prices for cash, at HOMER & KETCHUM'S, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., Corner of William-st., New-York. Just Received, 1,000 pieces COLORED CHENILLE.

NOTICE.—Madame LEVIS begs to inform her friends and customers, that having REMOVED from Bond-st. to No. 509 BROADWAY, she will OPEN ON TUESDAY, Nov. 13, several cases of CHOICE PARIS MILLINERY, and particularly invite their attention to the same. Thankful for past favors she trusts for a continuance of their kind patronage. MADAME LEVIS, No. 509 Broadway.

WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. LEVI, No. 110 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, calls the attention of the Ladies to the large assortment of Paris Millinery, dress caps and head-dresses, which cannot be surpassed for style, &c., &c. MRS. LEVI, No. 110 Bleecker-st., between Greene and Wooster-sts., (near Broadway.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—TYPE FOR SALE.—600 lbs. Brevier, cast on Bourgeois body, *copper-faced*, in good order, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at 20 cents per lb., for cash. Address R. CUNNINGTON, *Daily Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a MEDIUM HAND PRESS—Austin's make—with cast iron rolling apparatus attached. Also, an assortment of JOB TYPE, large and small, in excellent condition. Apply to J. C. HEPPARD, northwest corner of Jay and Greenwich sts., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, 400 lbs. bourgeois, (nearly new,) at 25c. per lb.; 400 lbs. long primer, (good,) at 13c.; 150 lbs. brevier, (good,) at 20c.; an imposing stone, 28x60, for $12; a lot of stands, cases, chases, galleys, leads, rules, &c., at less than half-price. Apply at No. 23 Ann-st., room No. 11, between 12 and 3.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN SECURING A CIRCULATION FOR COUNTRY BANK NOTES (State or Eastern) can make a favorable arrangement by applying to NOBLE & MECKLEM, No. 193 Greenwich-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Corner of 22d-st. and 3d-av.; long established, well-stocked, and doing a good business. For sale only on account of ill-health of the proprietor. Apply at the store.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY, with its auxiliary, the Dorcas Society, will be held on TUESDAY, next, Nov. 13th, at 12 o'clock, in the consistory room of the Dutch church, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth-st. The annual report will be read, and an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA. Subscribers and friends are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM LECTURES.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Subject—*The Life Forces of the Universe.* Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the remaining fifteen lectures of the course, may be had at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS—Of all the most desirable kinds, manufactured in the best manner, and for sale very low for cash, may be found at L. CHAPIN'S, No. 19 John-st. N. B.—A fine assortment of Mink Sable Furs constantly on hand.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE. W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, a certain remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, derangement of the liver, constipation, &c., and a beverage equal to the finest old mocha coffee. GILLIES & BRO., sole manufacturers, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st.; for sale by druggists and grocers generally. N. B.—Beware of a spurious article and the mixture of pretended chemists. None genuine except that bearing a fac simile of our signature.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTIN, FOR SALE BY M. P. BROWN, No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT-RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st. first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

NOTICE.—Any person who saw the accident that happened to a lady who got out of the Broadway, Fulton Ferry and Houston-st line, on Saturday evening, Oct. 20, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on 9th-av., at 33d-st., will please to communicate with the subscriber on the subject. A woman was in the stage at the time the lady was thrown down in consequence of the carelessness of the driver. J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—Hand-picked, selected, sweated for and beautifully packed in neat air-tight barrels for foreign shipment, and equal to any ever sent abroad; price $7 for any number less than fifty, and $6 above that number. They will be shipped to any address. Apply to R. L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Æsopus Post-Office, Ulster County, N. Y.

I DEFY ANY ONE—To show a single case where my ONGUENT has failed to force the whiskers and mustaches to grow in six weeks, or has ever injured the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 386 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

SPIRITUAL MEDIUM.—Mr. T. S. PITTEE, formerly of No. 341 Broadway, has recently taken rooms at No. 17 Lispenard-st. Mr. P. will be happy to see his friends and the public generally who may require his Mediatorial services. Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 till 5, and 7 till 9 P. M.

NOTICE—HOLMES' LARGE BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY, No. 393 3d-av., corner of 19th-st., where may be obtained Bread, as large, if not larger, and in quality equal, if not superior, to any other in the City. Plain and ornamental cake made to order.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 217 Bowery.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. E. B. FRANKS, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in order to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

DRY GOODS.

From the Albany State Register. TO OUR LADY READERS.

Now is the time to buy your *Furs* for the Winter; and there is nothing like going to head quarters to make your purchase. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York, both importer and manufacturer, and he keeps none but the choicest of every kind of FUR, and warrants everything he sells. We would recommend all who may wish to purchase to call and see him. His long experience gives him facilities that but few have, for he might challenge the world as to the beauty, style and prices of his Furs. Remember HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS. BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.) Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! STILL GREATER REDUCTION.

JUST & CLAPP, Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., corner Monroe, will offer on MONDAY, the entire balance of their immense stock of Fashionable Dry Goods, at a still greater reduction, in order to dispose of the whole in 30 days, consisting of about
$30,000 worth of fashionable Dress Silks.
Cases French Merinoes and Paramettas.
Cases Saxony Wool Plaids and Valencia Plaids.
50 Cases Chintz De Laines, handsome designs, 1s., worth 2s.
10 Cases Figured Poplins, yard wide, only 1s.
5 Cases 4-4 Fine Irish Linens, a great bargain.
50 Cartons Tamboured Window Curtains, half-price.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
The largest stock ever offered, and all new goods, at a tremendous sacrifice.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
This stock is large and marked down 30 per cent.
DOMESTICS.
50 Bales and boxes of Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Denims, Ticks, Stripes and Checks, great bargains.
Haberdashery, Hosiery and Gloves, all to be cleared out at a like reduction.
The closing sale will commence on MONDAY MORNING, and continue for 30 days, when every buyer by calling early can obtain great bargains.
One price only. JUST & CLAPP, Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., cor. Monroe.

5,000 SHAWLS AT $5 each, worth $10.
1,000 pair blankets $2½ each, worth $5.
10,000 yards paramatta ....2s. 6d. each, worth 4s. 6d.
30,000 yards flannels ..1s. 6d. abs. each, worth 2s. 6d. abs.
Elegant cassimeres ....5s. each, worth 8s.
Excellent satinets ....4s. each, worth 6s.
Fine cloths ....$2 each, worth $4.
Linen goods in great variety, very cheap.
Linen handkerchiefs at 6d. and 1s.
Gentlemen's do., per dozen, $1 50 to $3, very fine.
Gentlemen's wool shawls $5, $6, and some as low as $2 50.
Gentlemen's wool gloves, $3 to $5 per dozen.
100 bales domestic brown sheetings.
100 cases bleached cottons.
100 cases drills, ticks, stripes, jeans, &c.
These goods we receive direct from the Eastern manufacturers and consequently can and do afford to sell, at wholesale or retail, cheaper by far than those who buy their goods of jobbers.
Black silks we have of all the favorite and best known styles.
De laines, cashmeres, ginghams and prints, in great variety.
One price, and that marked, and no deviation.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 136 Bowery.

NEW FALL GOODS!! *UPHOLSTERY*, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS. SOLOMON & HART, No 243 Broadway, ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS, Suitable for CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING, *AND INTERIOR DECORATION*, Which they offer WHOLSALE AND RETAIL, Upon the most favorable terms, To which they invite the attention of the TRADE AND PUBLIC. Store closed on Saturdays.

CLOAKS.—GREAT BARGAINS. LYONS & JONES are selling the Newest Styles of WINTER CLOAKS at prices truly moderate. Call and see them. 10,000 yards SILKS, from auction at 6s. a yard. RICH STRIPED SILKS, 27 inches wide, 8s., worth 10s. 500 pairs JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, 50c. a pair, worth 75c. LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

RICH DRESS GOODS, CHARLES HOOK, No. 380 BOWERY, WILL OPEN, THIS MORNING, NOV. 12,
500 rich broché long shawls, from $6 to $12.
1,500 yards rich French merinos, (super quality,) at 7s. per yard.
2,500 yards rich paramattas, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. MERINOS AND SAXONY PLAIDS.
15,000 yards rich plaids, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard.
10,000 yards rich de laines, at 1s. per yard.
Also, a new invoice of BRITISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, At less than cost of importation.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS. SELLING OUT TO REMOVE.

THE subscriber having taken another store in Grand-st., will commence this morning to sell out his entire stock at great bargains in lots to suit purchasers. The stock consists of every variety of Dry Goods usually kept in a first-class store, all of which will be sold for cash without reserve, as the subscriber will soon remove to his new store.
The store to let cheap—which I have occupied for the last six years.
An early call will secure a great bargain.
ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 37 3d-av.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
Just received from auction 50 long at $10 50, worth $16 50.
100 long at $12 50, worth $20.
75 square at $5 75, worth $9.
Stella Shawls from $4 50 to $15, and a large assortment of Bay State, Empire State, Saxony Wool, Long and Square Shawls; 500 Empire State Long Shawls, cost to manufacture $7 50, will be sold for $5.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 349 8th-av.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS. WHITLOCK, FRENEAU, ANDERSON & CO., NOS. 16 AND 18 PARK-PLACE, will open on MONDAY, 12th inst., AN ENTIRE NEW IMPORTATION OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Just received per steamers *Baltic* and *Ariel*, comprising all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE LONDON AND PARIS MARKETS.

HOSIERY, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—We would invite particular attention to our stock of Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes. Also, a splendid lot of sets very cheap. Laces in every make and style, and hosiery suitable for the present season. REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

WINTER WEAR.—Particular attention is solicited to our productions for Gentlemen's Fall and Winter wear, comprising Overcoats in various new styles, Talmas, Business Coats, &c., in the manufacture of which we have been actuated by a determination to retain the supremacy of this establishment. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway, opposite the Park fountain.

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS UP TOWN.—GEORGE KEYES having just received from action and importers at the present low prices, will offer at great bargains, silks, French merinos, paramattas, wool de laines and dress goods of every description. Also ribbons, laces and embroideries. GEORGE KEYES, No. 349 8th-av.

ALL LADIES WHO ARE THE OWNERS OF CHAPPED HANDS—And who desire to make an exchange for a pair of soft and white ones, are respectfully invited to pay the INDIA RUBBER GLOVE ESTABLISHMENT a visit, where the necessary articles for effecting that change are to be procured;—that place is No. 86 John-st., up stairs.

REMSEN & DINGEE—Are now offering some great bargains in STELLA SHAWLS, commencing at $5. A splendid lot of Gold Bordered, very cheap, and a large assortment of SQUARE, LONG, BROCHE, at equally low prices. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

LADIES, PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Buy your Carpets at No. 161 Bowery, where you can get ingrains from 2s. to 6s. Three-plys from 7s to 9s. Tapestry 7s., 8s., 9s. Velvets 10s. to 12s. Rugs, Mats, Druggets, Oil-Cloths, &c., equally low; four doors above Broome, No. 161 Bowery.

CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!!—MRS. GAYNOR has now ready an elegant assortment of her French-wove corsets (not German.) Ladies should observe the difference. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st. N. B.—Also two cases of handsome embroidered collars per last steamer.

WET MUSLINS, PRINTS, BLANKETS, flannels, plaids, cloths, ladies' cloth, linen, diaper, table-cloths, velvets, black silks, de laines, cashmeres, merinoes, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

OUR STOCK OF LINENS AND DOMESTIC GOODS is now full, and to which we would call particular attention. An early call is solicited. REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

INDIA RUBBER COATS.—Gentlemen are invited to examine a very light India rubber coat, which for beauty, lightness, durability and cheapness, is unequaled in this market. Sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 86 John-st., up stairs.

HAVRE SHIRTS—Genuine Havre flannel shirts, by the dozen, at No. 78 Cherry-st. DAVID CLOSE.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS!

MR. CHARLES HOOK, No. 380 Bowery, will open, this morning, Nov. 12, a new and extensive stock of pure Irish Linens, … of house and hotel-keepers. Housekeepers' goods in every variety, at less than the cost of importation.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAINS, &c.—The balance of the stock, No. 181 Bowery, 3 doors above Broome, consisting of ingrain, 3-ply, Brussels, velvets and Aubusson carpets, at greatly reduced prices.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAST WEEK OF RACHEL IN NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, Nov. 12, ANGELO.
TUESDAY, Nov. 13, VIRGINIE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 15, MLLE. DE BELLE ISLE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 17, PHEDRE AND LE MOINEAU DE LESBIE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra $3 00
Parquet, Parquet Circle, First Circle and Boxes 2 00
Promenade Tickets to all parts of the house and Upper Boxes 1 00
Proscenium Boxes 25 00
The Ticket Office, No. 49 Wall-st., will be open on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, for subscribers to select seats and for persons who have already secured seats for Saturday and Monday to exchange them.
The regular sale of tickets for Monday and Tuesday will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
Tickets may be had at No. 49 Wall-st., and at the Box Office of Niblo's Garden from 8 to 3 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—EIGHTEENTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON. Meyerbeer's grand Opera, in 5 acts, THE PROPHET. This magnificent Opera and SPENDID SPECTACLE, will be performed for the fourth time On MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1855. By Mad. DE LA GRANGE, Miss HENSLER. Signori SALVIANI, MORELLI, AMODIO, ARNOLDI, GASPARONI, And Ballet. Musical Director and Conductor .... MAX MARETZEK. Doors open at 6¾; Opera commences at 7½. Reserved seats may be obtained at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 319 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 12, will be presented a new and original three-act Comedy, entitled MANIFEST DESTINY. Jack Mutable.... Mr. Lester | Lizzie..... Miss Kate Saxon. To conclude with the Comedy, in three acts, of THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 12, will be acted the play, THE HUNCHBACK. Julia .... Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne. To conclude with TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5. MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, will appear every night this week.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY, Nov. 12— DOMBEY AND SON. Received with extraordinary enthusiasm, with a general call for repetition. Captain Cuttle, Mr. Burton; Dombey, Mr. Dyott; Toots, Mr. G. Jordan; Edith, Miss Raymond; Florence, Mrs. Burton; Mrs. Skewton, Mrs. Hughes. With, first time here, a laughable farce, called LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. Golightly, Mr. Setchell, from Niblo's. Tuesday—The "Serious Family," and the "Toodles." Wednesday—"Still Water Runs Deep." Thursday—The "Man of Many Friends." A new burlesque is in rehearsal.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second week of the new local Drama, written expressly for this Museum, and to be presented THIS EVENING, (Monday, Nov. 12,) at 7½ o'clock, called THE LIME-KILN MAN. Barry Fairfax, C. W. Clarke; Jack Cole, Hadaway; Emma Nelson, Miss Mestayer. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the new piece MY WIFE'S MOTHER and POOR PILLICODDY. The living Giraffe, and all the other curiosities, as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

FAREWELL BENEFIT TO GEORGE H. BARRETT, Esq., on his retirement from the stage. *To the patrons and friends of the Drama and the Stage:* The Committee who have assumed the pleasurable duty of superintending the arrangements for a complimentary offering to Mr. BARRETT, on his taking leave of a profession of which for fifty years and upwards he has been a prominent member and an ornament, respectfully invite your cooperation to make it a substantial tribute to the merits and worth of one who, no less for the length of time that he has appeared before American audiences than for his "high deserts," is so well deserving of a parting token of gratitude and regard.
The design has been long contemplated, and only delayed, it is hoped, to be more brilliant and attractive.
The dramatic talent available at this time will conspicuously contribute to this demonstration, which will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1855. Full particulars will be duly announced.
H. G. STEBBINS, E. VINCENT, E. B. HART, C. A. STETSON, D. HENRIQUES.
N. B.—Ladies and gentlemen of the profession, musical or dramatic, willing to participate in this testimonial, will please intimate the same either to W. R. BLAKE, or J. LESTER WALLACK, Esq., Broadway and Wallack's Theatres.
Tickets and orders for seats may be sent to either of the Committee, principal Hotels, Music Stores, &c.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THE PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY respectfully announce that on their return from Providence and Boston, on their way to fulfill their numerous engagements in the West and South, they will have the honor of giving ONE GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, BY THE ENTIRE TROUPE AND FULL CHORUS, ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, being for the benefit of MR. BROUGH, And most positively their last appearance. Tickets .... 50 cents. To meet the wishes of many friends of Mr. Brough in New-York and Brooklyn, who may not be enabled to reach the concert room early, a portion of the seats will be reserved, for which 50 cents extra will be charged. Ushers will be in attendance to show parties to their seats. Doors open at 7—Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHANÆUM.—POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY—MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 12 and 14, 1855—The original, well-known, and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, now in existence, organized 1842, comprising the entire troupe—EARL H. PIERCE, N. W. GOULD, A. J. VAAS, J. W. RAYNOR, B. MALLORY, J. MURPHY, LEWIS MAIRS, J. B. DONNIKER, T. CHRISTIAN, W. P. COLLINS and H. HUNTINGTON—most respectfully announce to their patrons in Brooklyn, two, only, of their chaste and fashionable MUSICAL SOIREES, with a new programme throughout, replete with new musical gems, new character dances, new burlesques; the Hutchinson Family, and the Italian operas; some new quizzical quiots and bon mots. In fact, a little of everything and everybody. Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The above-named company have now no connection with E. P. Christy.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, the above company will perform at the Odeon, Williamsburg.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT given by Sig. BERNARDI, with the assistance of the eminent artists—Mme. WALLACE BOUCHELLE, (Prima Donna of Jullien's concerts;) Signor CERESA, (first tenor of the Italian Opera of Paris;) Miss ANNIE KEMP, Mr. ALLAN IRVING, Mr. CHARLES WELLS, Miss ANNA GRISWOLD, Mr. APTOMMAS, and the BROTHERS HOLLENHAUER. Price $1. Tickets can be had at all the music stores, and at the door.

LAST WEEK OF THE HIPPODROME.—GENERAL TOM THUMB AND THE MENAGERIE.—Performances on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.; and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., and at 2½ and 7½ P. M. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 9 years of age, half price. N. B.—There will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, sixty horses, at the Hippodrome; and on WEDNESDAY, all the carriages, tent fixtures, &c.

MACALLISTER'S BENEFIT.—No. 472 Broadway, MONDAY, Nov. 12. Malone Raymond in new and joyous sketches of life, manners, wit and song. Mme. Macallister in her far-famed feat of sleeping in mid air. The infernal bouquet and magic rifle, and other wonders from the mystic cabinet of the great necromancer. At 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Day performance SATURDAY, 17th, at 3 o'clock. Open nightly. Come early to secure seats.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, and EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, the grand burlesque on the Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA; OR THE MAGIC GLASS SLIPPER, in four acts, with beautiful scenery, transformations, &c., &c. Preceding which, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

EVENINGS WITH THE ORATORS AND POETS OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—J. B. BROWN, Teacher of Elocution, will give a series of readings and recitations, comprising selections from the poets and orators of England and America, commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. Tickets 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This establishment is now closed for a brief recess, in order to prepare for the production of a series of splendid entertainments by the WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY. Full particulars in a few days.

MUSIC—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES AND BALLS.—The best musicians secured. New Music published and received daily at DRESSLER & CLAYTON'S Music store, No. 333 Broadway, near 12th-st.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open EVERY EVENING during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE POETRY AND POETS OF AMERICA. By Rufus Wilmot Griswold. Sixteenth Edition. 1 vol. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan; New-York.

There is not much occasion to be very critical on a book which has gone through fifteen editions. Such a fact gives assurance that, however executed, there is something in the subject of more than ordinary interest. The original design was, "To exhibit the progress and condition of Poetry in the United States." Such an object is not accomplished, however, in the sixteenth any more than it was in the first edition, for (beyond a sketch, brief and slight, of American poets before the Revolution) the editor has not attempted to give any history of American poetry. This, we think, should have formed part of his plan, and the notices of the poets, with extracts from them, would have properly completed the subject. Imperfect as it is, however, the work supplies a good deal of information. Several authors are included who were not previously given; new productions by old authors are noticed and extracted from; and, at least, some of the previous memoirs have been revised.

We submit that Dr. Griswold has no right to take Poe's "Raven," and entirely change its appearance, as he has done, by printing it, not as Poe wrote it, but to suit some fancy of his own, or, it is yet more probable, to suit the double columns of the book. As it is, the poem has not its own peculiar look. Mr. Poe gave five full and one short line to each stanza. Dr. Griswold breaks these up into eleven, and thereby destroys the actual identity of the poem. In like manner, it may be presumed, he would take Macaulay's "Virginia" and double its length, as well as change its individuality, by breaking each Elizabethan line into a brace of ordinary eights and sixes.

There are portraits, on steel, of Dana, Bryant, Percival, Longfellow, Gallagher, Poe, P. P. Cooke, Lowell, Bayard Taylor and Dr. Griswold. They are all well executed—except Cooke's. The mere fact that Mr. P. P. Cooke happens to have Dr. Griswold for his literary accoucheur does not warrant an inordinately long memoir, nor the infliction of a portrait which might easily pass as a very early specimen of the sign-post art of design, so strange-looking and imperfect is it in all respects. The portrait of Bryant is very good, and that of Bayard Taylor admirable.

Upon the whole, Dr. Griswold has "done the State some service," in thus enabling the world, at one glance, as it were, to form a fair opinion of the past and present state of poetry in America.

ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Henry Wheaton, LL.D., Minister of the United States at the Court of Prussia, &c. Sixth Edition. Edited by Wm. Beach Lawrence. 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 898. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mr. Wheaton's name is well known, both as that of the author and the diplomat. From early professional life his attention was directed to maritime and international law, and political subjects, and in the course of an active and laborious public service, in various capacities, he accumulated a learning and an experience which have made his public life a part of the diplomatic history of our country, and the products of his pen upon his favorite topics respected authorities both here and in Europe.

The present work was first published in London and also in Philadelphia, in the year 1836. Its character is so well known, and its merits so largely appreciated, as to leave little room in this place for more than a few words respecting the form in which it is now presented.

Since its first publication it has achieved a number of editions, some in this country, some abroad; some in the English, some in the French language.

In the present volume Mr. Lawrence has reproduced the work with the latest additions made by author in the French publication, and with new and important notes, bringing the reader within view of events which have occurred, and kindred works which have been published, since the previous editions.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Condition of the Crops—Political Movements—Agriculture at the North and South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALABAMA, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1855.

It is always gratifying to be able to announce the success of the farmers' efforts—that there is more than corn enough to feed us another year, and more than cotton enough to clothe us; and all else who wish a shirt and can buy it, despite the unfavorable weather in the early part of the season. The corn crop has hardly been better since the settlement of the State. In some places, corn is worth only twenty-five cents per bushel, where three months ago it could with difficulty be had at a dollar and fifty cents. Many planters have too much cotton also, and are looking about for hands, even at exorbitant prices, to secure it. Should the present fine weather continue, it is the general opinion that the amount of cotton raised in the State will not be less than in former favorable years, notwithstanding a much smaller area is planted than is usually devoted to that crop.

YELLOW FEVER.

The annual epidemic, which is fast becoming the scourge of the entire South, has not appeared in its usual malignant character within the limits of the State. Some cases have occurred at Montgomery and Mobile, but in neither city has the mortality been such as we were led to anticipate from the fate of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The sickly season for this year may now be considered at an end—frost has appeared in all parts of the State.

Speaking of frost reminds me of a statement made before a medical association of New-York, by a member of the profession from New-Orleans, of great reputation and experience, that yellow fever is not checked by it. He ought to know, but surely there is no opinion upon any subject more generally entertained than that a good frost winds up the operations of that plague. If the statement of the learned Doctor is correct, this is a very remarkable popular delusion; the more so, because it possesses every class of society.

NORTHERN BENEVOLENCE.

The mighty benefactions which the abused North has bestowed upon the plague-smitten cities of the South ought to shut forever the slanderous mouths of a race of lying politicians who thrive by the abuse they heap upon the citizens of the Free States. They are called avaricious, picayunish, small-souled; they are pronounced destitute of those noble qualities of soul which adorn our human nature. This is uttered by men who are receiving charity in some shape continually from the Free States. This present year, one city sends to the destitute of Norfolk and Portsmouth its $50,000; another its $30,000; another its $90,000. It is the poor, fanatical North which sends its tens of thousands to the suffering rich of the South! It will not be forgotten that not a year has elapsed since a great calamity befell a northern city; the poor by thousands were suffering for bread; some died of famine; some were driven in despair to alternatives more to be dreaded than even the horrible death by starvation. Where then was the great-souled South, with its boasted liberality and wealth? Did it send of its thousands of millions to alleviate the necessities of the poor of New-York? Yes; its magnanimous soul found a most appropriate manifestation in the splendid gift of $50, and that from some negro slaves! That this was a marvelous achievement for the south of Mason & Dixon, is attested by the publicity which so many newspapers in this end of the Union deemed it worthy to receive. That single fact exhibits, in its true light, the real difference between Northern and Southern character. The one seeks to achieve its ends without noise and ostentation; the other boasts continually and does nothing.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

You will hardly expect anything mention-worthy from Alabama politics, while the echo of the fall of Sebastopol is resounding through the world, and men are congratulating one another upon the return of the lost Arctic Explorers. In fact, since the late canvass, a dead calm has fallen upon our political world. Politicians have gone into retirement to regain the flesh lost in the last heat, and be ready for the next. Some that I meet are but shadows of what they were—"Vox et nihil praeterea." The wind-work a Southern office-seeker performs is amusing to a Northerner; it would amaze Æolus himself. These gentlemen are all quiet, and society is no longer disturbed by the tempests they raise. The other class, consisting of those who drink themselves into office, has "surceased from toil," and all the Joskins and vagabonds who believe that the only change for the country is in Democracy and bad liquor, are not drunk at once.

The old lethargic slumber is wrapping its victims in forgetfulness; the bustle, the clamor of the squadrons of Progress do not disturb it. The tramp of Destiny, shaking the world, cannot startle into life Southern Society. Nothing can make it but the biennial call of these periodical patriots who are anxious to sacrifice themselves for their country. Every village at the North and West has its Lyceums and Institutes and Debating Clubs, with their Courses of Lectures from the best minds in the country. Rare knowledge comes down from its almost inaccessible heights to the humblest seeker after truth; wit, rich and rare; criticism, acute and profound, entice the dullest of the dull into the Elysian Fields of literature. Society, too, amid such influences, and cannot but improve. There are at the South none of these incitements to intellectual life. It does not want them because they are the instruments of fanaticism; and that the chivalry should become fanatics, Heaven forefend! It would be more proper to say the South cannot have them, because free discussion, even of literary themes, is incompatible with "the institution." That is it; turn whichever way you will, it meets you. It ties your hands, it shuts your mouth, it degrades your labor, it debauches your children.

SECTIONAL STATISTICS.

De Bow's Review for August contains a curious table, compiled from the census of 1850. It deserves the more attention, coming as it does from the most fanatical Pro-Slavery journal in the Union. It exhibits a "comparative view of the population, land, capital, agriculture, and other productive industry of the United States." In it the South is represented by Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina; the South and Southwest, by Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Virginia; the North and Northwest by Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New-Jersey, New-York and Pennsylvania; the Eastern part of the Confederacy by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont. It appears from the table that "farms regularly diminish in size, taking the average of the different geographical sections of the table, as we proceed from the South to the North;" that the proportion of improved to unimproved land increases equally from South to North, and that irrespective of the density of population; that the cash value of farms increases from South to North, irrespective of the denisity of population; that the production of Indian corn per acre increases regularly from South to North and East; that the productive industry of the people of the United States, *per capita*, observes the same general law; that density of population and the ratio of increase are favorably influenced by facility in procuring subsistence, as in the farming States of the Northwest or the manufacturing ones of the East.

The average size of farms in the first section is four hundred and twenty-three acres; in the last, one hundred and fourteen. The average cash value of these broad slave-tilled acres is four dollars and eighty-three cents per acre. The little farms of the last section are worth twenty-six dollars and thirteen cents. The former produce sixteen bushels of Indian corn to the acre; the latter thirty-four; of wheat, the former produces six bushels, whilst the latter rewards the husbandman with sixteen. The average production of each individual in the first section is sixty-nine dollars and six cents; in the last, ninety-four dollars and two cents.

This same *Review*, if I mistake not, endeavored, not many months ago, to demonstrate that the Eastern and Middle States must soon depend upon the South for bread as they do for cotton, as the lands in these States were rapidly deteriorating! Yet to-day the soil of Massachusetts is more productive than ever before, and ten years hence will be more productive than now. And none but a dunce is so blind to the effects of Slave culture as not to see that ten years hence Southern soil will be far less capable of sustaining the population which now covers it than at the present time. Tell a slaveholder that land ought to be *plowed*, not scratched, by a kind of negro cultivator, and he will inform you that it is much more profitable to get all you can by this process, and then move on to new lands in Texas! *The South feed New-England!* That is of a piece with the precious boast of sending a "million of men" to suppress Abolition societies in the Free States. That will, probably, happen when the Southern Republic is established, and a treaty, offensive and defensive, made with England, and the "institution" placed beyond contingencies *in secula seculorum*.

KANSAS.

I hear nothing said about Kansas. No meetings are held to express sympathy with Missouri ruffianism, for Southern *honor* prefers a fair fight. A few papers "of the baser sort" raise the hallelujah in the most approved style of flunkeydom, when some Free-Soiler is lynched or killed. We are sure, however, that the sentiment of the Southern people is opposed to such brutalities. For political reason they desire that Kansas should become a Slave State, but they feel morally certain that it can never come into *this* Union under the leadership and control of Atchison and Stringfellow.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Stock in the Inspection Warehousehouse, to-day, very limited.

BARK—Nothing doing here. This morning's Philadelphia *Commercial List* says; Quercitron Bark continues excessively dull and prices have again declined $1 ℔ ton. Sales of 60 hhds. No. 1 at $25. In Tanner's Bark nothing doing, and none here.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A slight improvement has occurred in prices within a short period, but the supply is light, and the demand without vigor. This morning's Philadelphia *Commercial List* says: The transactions in Boots and Shoes have been light the past week, and confined mostly to the local requirements and the neighboring towns. The supplies continue meagre, and the continued high rates of the raw material keep prices up."

COFFEE—Is in rather better demand, but not essentially dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 pkgs. Java at 13½c.@14½c.; 150 Maracaibo at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and 900 Rio at 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. The results of this forenoon's auction sale of Rio was better than had been anticipated, a partial advance of ¼c. ℔ lb over the last public sale's rates having been realized.

COTTON—Is in pretty good request and slightly favors factors. The sales since our last are reported at 1,600 bales within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida	Mobile	N.O.&Texas
Middling	9	9	9⅜	9½
Middling Fair	9⅝	9⅝	10	10⅜
Fair	9¾	9¾	10⅜	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are brisker and in some instances, a shade dearer. The home inquiry is fair and the export demand is livelier. Speculators are likewise more inclined to operate. The receipts are tolerably large, but are not pressed on the market. The sales since our last embrace about 20,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 75 @$8 81¼
Straight State	8 81¼@ 8 93¾
Favorite and Extra State	8 87½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	8 87½@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 12½@10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 25

Canadian is dull and heavy. 500 bbls. superfine to best extra were taken at $9@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern was purchased to the extent of 3,500 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra at $9 37½@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather quiet and languid, with sales since our last of only about 40,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 20@$2 26—the latter rate for very choice; Western White, part at $2 12½; do. Red, part at $1 87@$1 93; do. mixed, very inferior to prime, at $1 75@$2 05; and Long Island red at $2 10 ℔ bushel. We heard of sales of 6,000 bushels Rye at $1 22@$1 25; and 7,500 bushels barley at $1 20@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Oats have not varied. Corn is inactive and varied,—the sales since our last having been confined to 28,000 bushels at 95@96 for Western mixed, and $1 for old Southern white.

HAY—We heard that 1,200 bales Rivers found buyers at 70c.@75c. for shipment; and 87½@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Some 20 bales New brought 10c.@13c. ℔ lb.

IRON—There were 120 tons Scotch Pig purchased at $34, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is quiet, but very firm.

LIME—Remains about the same.

MOLASSES—Rules dull, though otherwise unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Are in slack demand at about yesterday's figures.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Sales of 150 baskets Olive were reported at $3 75 each. Linseed is selling very slowly at 88c. for large, and 90c.@90c. for small lots, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker, though not essentially higher,—the sales since our last including 1200 bbls. at $22 50@$22 75 for Mess, here; $18 50 for do. deliverable next February, the buyer giving notice five days before delivering; and $21@$21 25 for Prime per bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and in demand, especially to arrive. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 boxes clear short middles, deliverable by Feb. 1st, at 10½c.@10¾c., with 1,000 boxes do., and 1,000 boxes Long Middles, both rib in, deliverable by March 15th, on private terms. Nothing new in Dressed Hogs. Lard is salable and firm, the transactions consisting of 500 bbls. and tcs. here, at 12c.@12½c.; and 500 tcs., deliverable by Feb. 15th, at 11c. ℔ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 400 bbls. at from $9 50@$9 50 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; $14 75@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy with small sales of old and new, at from $21@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid, at $15@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 17c.@21c. for Ohio; 21c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@26c. for prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—300 tcs. sold at former rates.

SOAP—Castile is retailing at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb; stock light.

SUGARS—Are still firmly held at full prices, but there is not much doing, though the inquiry is increasing.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. Prime have been disposed of at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@40½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The slightly improved rates mentioned in our last, were sustained, to-day, but the engagements thereat were not very extensive. The latest charters have been: Ship *Rockland*, from Calcutta to Boston at $15, privilege of half the cargo to be Linseed; one from Richmond to Australia, Flour, $2 62½; a bark to London, Flour, 4s. 6d.; a ship (4000 bbls.) same voyage, Flour, 4s. 6d. and Grain 14d.; a British bark, same voyage, Turpentine, 8s; a Bremen bark to Constantinople, Flour, $1 75, and Rum, 7c.; a British brig from North Side, Jamaica, to Bremen, Coffee, £4, Pimento, £3, and Rum, 4d.; a schr., 240 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $1,800, and back from Minatitlan, $1; a brig from Alvarado to New-York, Mahogany, $12; one from Jeremie to New-York, Logwood and Coffee, $6, and $1 more if touching at Port-au-Prince; a brig from Beaufort to Martinique, Lumber, $1; one, 240 tons, to St. Jago and back, $2,000; one to Cardenas, hhd. Shooks, 30c. out; another same voyage, $8 for Machinery, and back with Sugar, 45c.; one from Long Island, Bahama, to New-York, Salt, 15c.; a schr. to San Juan, Cuba, hhd. Shooks, 4c. out; ship *Defiance*, to load for San Francisco, a ship to Rio and back, a brig from Cadiz to New-York, a schr. to coast of Africa and back, and two to Jamaica and back, on terms we did not learn.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

R. D. HULL'S WEEKLY HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

HIDES—The receipts of the week have been quite light, part of which were sold previous to arrival, and the balance coming to a market almost bare of Hides, were taken at an advance of fully ½c. ℔ lb. on most descriptions, leaving a lighter stock on hand than has been known for some time previous.

Several cargoes are now over due, including one from Orinoco. It would be reasonable to suppose that the extreme high prices which have been ruling here for some time past would encourage shipments to greater extent; but at present, the expected receipts are moderate, principally owing to the high cost in all the foreign Hide Ports, causing buyers to operate very cautiously. The *Minerva*, from Orinoco was omitted last week by mistake.

Receipts during the week have been 24,927 Hides, as follows: 12,068 Rio Grande, ℔ *Jennette*; 3,240 Porto Cabello, ℔ *St. Mary*; 3,019 Vera Cruz, ℔ *Wild Fire*; 445 Savanilla, ℔ *Winthrop*; 480 Porto Rico, ℔ *Agenoria*, and 5,021 coastwise. Sales are, 5,484 Dry Rio Grande, 21 @ 21½lb. at 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (in bond,) 22 lb at 26c., 6 mos., usual selection, less the duty; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive) 21½ lb., 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 378 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., 25½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,868 Dry Vera Cruz, 21 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,719 Dry Porto Cabello, 22½ lbs., 21½c., 6 mos., rejecting water damaged; 415 Dry Curacoa, 25 lbs., 20c., 6 mos., rejecting water damaged; 559 Dry Campeachy, 20 lbs., 20½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 439 Dry Salted Porto Rico, 26 lbs., 17c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 800 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., 16 @ 17c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 800 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., 15c., cash, as they run; 250 Dry Chagres, 17 lbs., 19c., 6 mos., as they run; 200 Green Salted Western, 65 lbs., 9¼c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 12,600, as follows: 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande; 450 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 450 Dry Savanilla; 1,200 Dry Mexican; 500 Dry West Indies and Southern, &c. Expected to arrive shortly at this port; The *Minerva*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Cmara*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 hides; the *Argo*, from Buenos Ayres, with 14,000 hides; the *Margaret & Eliza*, from Buenos Ayres, 5,000 hides; the *Clara Borges*, Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *S. F. Cassanova*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hides; the *Restless*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides, and others.

LEATHER.—The demand from the West has almost ceased, but there continues a steady enquiry from Eastern buyers, which takes the leather about as last as received, at current rates. Oak of all descriptions is active, at full quotations. Considering the very heavy sales during last month, it would not be surprising if we should experience an abatement in the demand for a few weeks, but we cannot expect any very material falling off in the demand or price, while the boot and shoe trade is in its present prosperous condition, and the raw material remains so high.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	51,835	4,224
Sales	52,587	6,156
Stock	48,997	6,360

I quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; do. good middle, 27c.@30c.; do. good heavy, 27c.@30c.; do. Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@28c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@24c.; do. Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 24½c.@25c.; do. Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@21½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good middle, 22½c.@23c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; do. Orinoco and B. A., damaged, all weights, 18c.@21c.; do. Orinoco and B. A., poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@26½c. On 6 months credit.

Breadstuff Receipts at Pittsburg.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of Breadstuffs at Pittsburg, Pa., during the months of September and October:

	1854.	1855.
Flour, bbls.	20,500	142,629
Wheat, bush.	82,479	407,790
Rye, bush.	207	85,094
Barley, bush.	2,482	12,528
Oats, bush.	61,117	33,760
Corn, bush.	18,251	5,070

Flour Sales at Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of the 9th inst., says that sales of Flour have been made during the past week to the extent of some 35,000 bbls. Howard-street and City Mills, (understood to be on European account,) deliverable in December, January and February—mostly at $9 12½@$9 25 ℔ bbl.

Cattle Slaughtering.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* speaks of an establishment in that city—one of the largest in the West—which is killing and packing about seventy-five head of cattle per day, for the New-York and English markets.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$3,000 Allegheny County 6s, 59½; $2,500 Union Canal, 6s, 60; $4,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 85; $1,000 City 6s, 91; $1,000 do., 91½; $5,000 Camden & Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 78½; $1,000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 74; 17 Pennsylvania R. R., 43; 11 do., 42½; 50 do., 42½; 1 Minehill Scrip, 20; 143 Reading Railroad, 42½; 551 do., 43; 150 do., 42¾; 425 do., 42½; 350 Long Island R. R., 12¾; 50 Morris Canal, 12½; 100 do., 12¾; 48 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61; 3 Union Bank, Tenn., 90; 2 Western Bank, 70; 3 Girard Bank, 11½; 6 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 68; 2 Commercial Bank, 53.

Between Boards—625 Reading Railroad, 42¾; 26 do., 42¾; 1 Bank of Pennsylvania, 115½.

Second Board—$6,000 Susq. Canal, 6s, 67; $1,000 Allegheny County, 6s, 66; 200 Reading Railroad, 42¾; 25 do., 42½; 7 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61; 14 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½; 50 New Creek Coal Co., 1½; 3 Union Canal pfd. 11½; 10 Little Schuylkill R. R., 42½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 12½; 50 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 68.

After Board—100 Morris Canal, 12¾; 50 Reading Railroad, 42¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118; Philadelphia 6s, 91; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 91½@92; Pennsylvania 5s, 83½@86; Reading Railroad, 42¾@42¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, 70, 79@79; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 91; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾@42¾; Morris Canal, 12½@12¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 1882, 73½@74; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 19@20; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 29¾@30; Long Island R. R., 11½@12¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 1⅞@2¼; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, 5½@9; New-Creek Coal Co., 1½@1¾.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered dry and in good order from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton, and White Ash at $6 25, from yard No. 35 Goerck-st. Weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates, from yards 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., corner Lexington-av. and 23d-st. THOS. DYER.

COAL.—Best quality of red ash, stove, and egg, well screened and from under sheds, at the lowest market prices. No. 332 Rivington-st., one door from Mangin. SHIVLIN & GOODWIN.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would wear roses of health in your cheeks, don't use chalk, rouge, or cosmetics, but get a bottle of Philotoken, or Females' Friend, and use according to directions. Nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the monthly periods, in the causes of much of the ill health and suffering of females. Painful menstruation and all those troublesome complaints, (causing sallow cheeks and leaden eyes,) disappear with the use of the Philotoken. Let not the single despair of admirers, or the married ladies of offspring, until they have tried the Philotoken. Price $1; to be had of druggists generally. HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York, and wholesale Agents.

CROUP BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effect of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying babies into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE TO CATTLE DEALERS.—On the 8th inst., two young men shipped for New-Jersey per steamer Red Jacket, eighteen head of cattle, they are at [illegible] awaiting a claimant. The owner of them is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away within ten days, or they will be sold to pay expenses. Pier No. 2, North-river, Central Railroad.

LOST—On Saturday, 3d inst., the following notes: Samuel Emmes & Co., dated Boston, Sept. 19, 1855, 8 months, in favor of Vail & Yates, for $3,000 97; A. B. Van Winkle, dated Louisville, Aug. 13, 1855, 9 months, in favor of Vail & Yates, for $400. Any person having found the above will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 178½ Water-st.

LOST.—Dropped in an omnibus, believed one of the Knickerbocker (Bleecker-st.) line, a portemonnaie containing bank notes, gold and silver, and a check for fifty dollars on the Pacific Bank, drawn by J. W. LYON & CO., and dated (ahead) 14th instant. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 586 Broadway.

TRUNK LOST.—A medium sized black covered trunk, with a small cord tied round it—taken by mistake from Walnut-st. Wharf, Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 7 o'clock, A. M. Whoever will return the same to the CLERK at the Earle House, Park Row, will be amply rewarded.

$400.—LOST.—On Saturday, 10th inst., Four Hundred Dollars, in bills of the Monroe Bank of Rochester. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them, or accounting for them at PARR & SCOTT'S Bakery, No. 77 Mott-st.

LOST.—On Friday, 9th inst., either in Fourth-st. or the Eighth-av., between Hammond and 20th sts., or 8th-av. cars, a pair of heavy gold frame SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to G. H. COMSTOCK, No. 26 Dey-st.

LOST.—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 50 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 3,798, dated April 30, 1855. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to MERRITT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

LOST.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, a WALLET, containing $600, in West-st. $50 reward will be paid to the finder. Inquire of JULIUS BROWN, West Troy, N. Y., Whitehall-st., Box No. 202.

TRUNK LOST.—Marked T. M., containing gentlemen's wearing apparel, &c., belonging to a passenger per steamer *Arago*, on her last voyage from Southampton. A liberal reward will be paid on returning said trunk to LORD & TAYLOR, No. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A solitaire diamond breast-pin, large size, black enameled setting. Pawnbrokers are herewith cautioned. The above reward will be paid upon its delivery at No. 19 South-st.

FOUND.—In Broadway, Oct. 31, a mourning pin, with hair and inscription. Apply at this office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$1 FOR PENMANSHIP, $5 FOR BOOK-KEEPING, $3 FOR ARITHMETIC—The subscriber takes pupils at reduced rates, if they apply immediately from 2 to 9 o'clock. Lessons in Elocution or Reading, English Grammar and Composition, the French, Spanish and German languages; No 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

$10—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, guarantees to make good writers and book-keepers of those who have failed to learn by other systems. He invites ladies and gentlemen to call and see the rapid improvements made by his pupils in a few lessons. Entrance this day and evening.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—Time unlimited, at PAINE'S, No. 289 Grand-st., N. Y., No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These essential branches are thoroughly taught, day and evening. Efficient teachers employed in each department. Short-hand by a practical reporter. Ladies' writing classes, $3—twelve lessons. Stationery no charge.

COTTAGE SCHOOL ON GOLDEN HILL.—Two vacancies have unexpectedly occurred since the opening of the Winter term on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, which may be secured by an early application to Rev. Henry Jones, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to ten: terms $300 per annum. Reference may be had to JOHN J. PHELPS, Wall-st., and to S. P. DEWEY, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 6, 1855.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A YOUNG LADY—Of ability and experience, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to instruct in music and singing. Apply at No. 18 Harrison-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., BROOKLYN, No. 12 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

LA CRIMEENNE.—This elegant and graceful dance sent by the celebrated Cellarius of Paris to Professor SARACCO, per steamer *Baltic*, just arrived, is now being taught at his Academy, No. 379 4th-st. It is in great favor in the aristocratic circles of Paris and London.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, *Druggists'* and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment, in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—For a term of years, two lofts 25x100, with steam power, for a furniture manufactory. Address WARREN WARD, 144 Grand-st.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 80 per cent, 95 per cent, and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices. JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st. Manufactory, No. 97 [illegible]

KINDLING-WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, [illegible]

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE CHEAP—The steamboat THOMAS SCHUYLER. Dimensions: 96 feet keel; 17 feet beam; 4½ feet hold; draft of water, 3½ feet; beam engine; boiler with return flue. Has been thoroughly overhauled, and caulked, from stem to stern. Can be examined at the foot of North Moore-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The superior three-story and attic brick house No. 23 St. Mark's-place. House 26x50 feet; lot 26x124 feet 10 inches, with a brick stable on the rear 26x40 feet. The house has three baths and three water closets, and is in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 83 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story brick house No. 92 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. It has just been thoroughly painted and papered, and will be rented low to a good reliable tenant. Apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—In the vicinity of this City, consisting of nearly 4,000 acres of land, with a very large quantity of timber; also, a valuable shook mill, in complete order; also, a very large steam saw mill, in perfect running order, and both now in full operation; also, on the property, eight or ten dwelling houses, a coopers' shop, blacksmiths' shop, large barns, &c. Most of the buildings are new. A very large amount of money has been spent on this property, and it is furnished with all the machinery, implements and tools requisite to carry on the shook and lumber business profitably. To any party capable to take charge of and conduct the above business, this opportunity offers great inducements. The present owners would be willing to sell an interest in it, on favorable terms, to any person who thoroughly understands the above business, and who would be willing to devote his time to the management of it. Apply to JAMES D. OLIVER, No. 62 Amity-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—1 on 4th-st., 2 on 12th-st., 2 on 15th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 6 on 22d-st., 3 on 27th-st., 2 on 31st-st., 2 on 33d-st., 2 on 35th-st., 4 on 8th-st., 5 on 14th-st., 2 on 18th-st., 7 on 21st-st., 3 on 24th-st., 2 on 26th-st., 2 on 32d-st., 7 on 34th-st., 2 on 36th-st. These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price from $7,000 to $30,000. Also, several stores, tenement-houses and other property, not comprised in the above list. Apply, for particulars, to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of nine-two and a half acres, of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 103 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE—In Westchester County. About 100 acres—22 miles from New-York, about two miles from Railroad station, on either Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, some 20 acres in white oak, locust, &c., the balance in meadow and plow land. Good water; healthy; good farm-house and out-buildings. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

$2,800.—GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE a 3-story and basement brick house in Prince-st. between Myrtle and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Half cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE ADVENT CHURCH, in Forsyth-st., near Canal-st. Lot 32 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Building nearly new, built in 1853, is very comfortable and neat, will seat about 400 persons, and can be enlarged at small expense. The improvements recently made in opening Walker and extending Canal-st., makes this a desirable location for a church, or a valuable property for other purposes. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS ROBJOHN, No. 166 Bowery, A. K. WARNER, No. 10 Courtland-st., WILLARD IDE, No. 97 Wall-st., } Trustees.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—On the north side of Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts., a very desirable location for a Bank, Insurance Company, &c., or for a Dry Goods store, a 3-story attic and basement brick house, with sub-cellar and coal vault; said house is 25 feet front and 44 feet in depth, with extensive rear piazza, is substantially built of the best materials, in first-rate order, and supplied with gas. The lessee will have the privilege of making such alterations for offices or store purposes as may be agreed upon. Possession given on May 1, 1856, or sooner. For further information, address Box No. 2,839 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($250 to $350) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of those small brick cottage houses in Furman-st., Brooklyn, directly by the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, two of those arches under the stone bridge, corner Furman-st., suitable for storing or stables. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel three-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements, [illegible] King-st., between Macdougal and Varick sts. Also, parts of two houses, with modern conveniences, on same row. Inquire at No. 29 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 186 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., finished with all the modern improvements, complete. Inquire of D. T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

STORE TO LET—Situated on the northwest corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av.; very large and well located for business. Inquire of D. T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 63 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 193 Pearl-st.

TO LET—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES ON STATEN ISLAND—Within two miles from landing; house completely furnished, stables, gardener's lodge, &c. Possession can be taken immediately, the owner leaving for Europe. For further particulars, apply at No. 1 Beaver-st., or No. 296 Broadway, up-stairs.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 37 and 35 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, at $4, near Broadway, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds; by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patten House.
An instalment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors. JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

BANKING AGENCY OF JOHN E. MURRAY—No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. $250,000 first mortgage seven per cent. coupon dollar bonds of the CINCINNATI and CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY for sale as above. This Road is now completed from Logansport to Richmond, Indiana, 100 miles, (excepting a small portion, on which, the iron having gone forward, is now being laid,) and regular passenger and freight trains are running daily. This mortgage upon the road is at the rate of $13 33.3 per mile, as appears by a report of the company, just issued, and the favorable terms on which the bonds will be sold will render them one of the most desirable investments on the market. Full particulars can be obtained as above, where the terms of the mortgage can be seen.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not *secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an *only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1855.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, to meet at the office of said company, in the City of Erie, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the act of Assembly, approved the 6th Oct., 1855, entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, and to provide for disposing of the same." By order of the Board of Directors. J. C. SPENCER, Secretary. OFFICE ERIE & N. E. R.R. Co., ERIE, Nov. 1, 1855.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1855.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION—Held on the 6th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: James E. Southworth, Calvin P. Sanger, Rupert C. Root, Electus B. Litchfield, Lewis Roberts, Roswell S. Burrows, David M. Wilson, Jacob Gould, and Smith Sheldon; and for Inspectors of next election, Charles Tracy, Charles Sheldon, and Orsborn E. Bright.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, Mr. James E. Southworth was unanimously reelected President. GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at 96 per £1. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will forward Drafts to any address in either the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York.—Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America.

BILLS ON HAMBURG—On Messrs. J. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., at sight to sixty days' sight, in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by R. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated, by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 15 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

TO CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Whereas, at a special term of the Supreme Court, held on the 17th day of October, 1855, Hon. Justice Roosevelt presiding, it was ordered as follows:

"On reading and filing the petition of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, praying for the direction of the Court as to the time of making a second and final dividend of the assets of said Institution among the depositors and creditors thereof, and on reading the order appointing said Receiver and the other proceedings which have been had thereunder, and on motion of Charles H. Hunt of Counsel of said Receiver, it is ordered that said Receiver proceed to make a second and final dividend of the moneys which have come into said Receiver's hands out of the assets of said Savings Institution according to the mode prescribed by the statute in such case provided, without waiting for the termination of the litigation of claims which said Receiver is now prosecuting, or for the further collection of the few claims mentioned in said petition which cannot according to said petition be at present realized; and it is further ordered that said Receiver hereafter, and after making such second and final dividend, account to the Court from time to time for the assets of said Savings Institution, and all moneys which may come into said Receiver's hands out of such assets."

Now, in pursuance of said order and of the statute in such case provided, public notice is hereby given, that a second and final dividend of the moneys in the hands of the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, will be made by such Receiver from the 20th day of November next, payable on the 10th day of December following, and that such depositors or other creditors as have not received a first dividend, and have not [illegible] presented their claims, and who shall fail to do so on or before the said 20th day of November next, will be excluded by the statute from all participation in such final dividend. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. Jul6'54-1aw2yM

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 331 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. H. PLATT, President. H. LOEWENTHAL, Sec'y. JAS. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $200,000.

Office No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EDWARD PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	J. E. Lalanne,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Purdesses,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Barnum,	Edouard Bossange,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Moorwood,
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin B. Tuttle,	A. VanStantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. VanDuzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles D. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL, $150,000.—Office, No. 201 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President. HENRY R. DAWSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. *We will supply orders promptly.* Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LANDS, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 80 and 95 per cent. Alcohol, No. 239 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

TWO MENAGERIES OF WILD BEASTS, HORSES, &c., AT THE HIPPODROME.—On MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, all the wild beasts belonging to the extensive collection now there on exhibition, together with all the baggage-horses.

Also, on TUESDAY, 13th, at same hour and place, seventy baggage horses—all in good condition.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, 14th, at same place and hour, all the carriages, wagons, tents, fixtures, &c. &c., belonging to the exhibition.

Sale peremptory, to close the concern.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Nov. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds......$1,000 each.
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds.
$6,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds......$1,000 each.
$1,000 One 7 per cent. Bond of the St. Clair Railroad.
$2,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds......$1,000 each.
$4,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds......$1,000 each.
[illegible] shares Harlem Railroad Preferred Stock......$50 each.
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express......$100 each.
[illegible] shares Oriental Bank......$25 each.
[illegible] shares Irving Bank......$50 each.
[illegible] shares Hanover Bank......$100 each.
[illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank......$40 each.
[illegible] shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company......$50 each.
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company......$25 each.
50 shares North River Fire Insurance Co......$25 each.
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company......$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—KING & BOND, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N.J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 400 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, of 40-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pulleys, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill and drilling machines, power and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, belt and carriage-step makers.

TERMS—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 29th of 11th Mo., (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm recently owned by the late BENIAH SWIFT, deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thornedale, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Dover Plains, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter place. Said farm consists of 187¼ acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, meeting houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c.; is well adapted to either grain or grass, and lies very warm to the south; is well watered, contains a wood lot, apple orchard and a variety of fruits, a large dwelling house, handsomely situated upon a gentle eminence, a commodious barn, and all other necessary out-buildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN GIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., JAMES H. BARTLETT, No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN G. LANE, adjoining the premises.

WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1855. JOHN G. LANE, SUSAN SWIFT, JANE SWIFT.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of valuable Coal Lands.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, 20th November, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following property: 3,800 acres Allegany lands in Maryland, lying West of Cumberland in the coal and glade regions chiefly near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This land is sold to close a joint interest; many of these tracts are very valuable, some containing vast quantities of coal and timber, and others lying in the beautiful pastoral country of Maryland, so distinguished for its health and picturesque beauty. All of it may be reached in a few hours' ride from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The titles being direct from the State of Maryland. Terms of sale are half cash, the balance in equal payments of 6 and 12 months with interest. This property will be sold in lots of 50 to 300 acres each, printed particulars of which may be obtained of the Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Stewart, Staten Island, on the shore between Quarantine and New-Brighton ferries, handsome household furniture, fine oil-paintings, works of art, horses, carriages, wagons, &c.; all the furniture and household effects of the family, about leaving for Europe; Brussels and ingrain carpets, window curtains, mirrors, elegant carved ebony settees, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture of the usual variety, elegant China and bronze etagere and mantel ornaments, clocks and candelabras, fine oil-paintings and engravings, objects of virtu, &c.; elegant carved easy chairs, mahogany dining-room furniture, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bed-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, bedding, &c.; table linen, &c.; also, carriages, wagons, horses, harness, &c. Boats leave the South ferries for Quarantine, every hour throughout the day.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 50 PIECES OF OIL-CLOTHS, CARPETS, PARLOR FURNITURE, COTTAGE DO., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second-floor, a large stock of new and second-hand cabinet furniture of every description; wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, 20 full French and Elizabethan bedsteads, cottage suites, centre and card tables, divans, do., plain furniture, &c.; also 50 full pieces of oil-cloths, 50 cottage bedsteads, &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

Also, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Avenue D and Third-st., the entire furniture of a family who are removing, comprising the usual assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods.

J. S. SMITH, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, Nov. 12, J. S. SMITH, will sell all the rosewood furniture in four-story house No. 193 Prince-st., near Macdougal, consisting of one elegant rosewood piano-forte, a first rate instrument; two beautiful suites in blue crimson and maroon, a splendid rosewood wardrobe, cost $90, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands in sets to match; Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood centre and side tables, marble tops; large rosewood etageres, mirror-front backs; good hair mattress, paillasses, rich China vases, oil-paintings clocks, chairs, silver-plated ware, cutlery, glass and crockery. To be sold without reserve. A deposit required from all purchasers. Sale without regard to weather, with a general assortment contained in 15 rooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing the entire splendid stock of custom-made furniture, in the above store, viz: parlor suites in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, chamber and dining-room do., enameled chamber furniture, hall-stands, wardrobes, sideboards, washstands, commodes, bureaus, centre tables, side do., rosewood etageres, corner stands, bedsteads of various kinds, rockers, easy chairs, parlor do., extension dining tables, loo tables, fancy do., cane-seat chairs, library and secretary, book cases, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, china and glass ware, vases, &c. Boxing and shipping in the best manner.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 1[illegible] feet long, 25 feet 3 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 37½ inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 296 tons burden, and every way adapted for conveniences. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 13th-st., East River, Nov. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19 and 23. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PIANOS.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at the manufacturers' warerooms, No. 53 Spring-st., two doors east of Broadway, M. WRAY will sell, as above the entire stock of R. GLENN & CO., comprising the most varied and extensive assortment of modern style pianos ever offered at auction in New-York. Private families and dealers will do well to attend this sale, as the whole will positively be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee. Each instrument fully warranted. Terms cash, in City funds. Deposits required from every purchaser at time of sale.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—D. D. MACFARLAN will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 284 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., household furniture nearly new, having been in use only a short time, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, hair-seat chairs and sofa, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, oil-cloths, bed and bedding, &c. Terms cash.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

FRENCH CHINA AT AUCTION.—We call the attention of families and others interested to the sale, by HENRY G. EVANS, at the salesroom No. 92 Pearl-st., at 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, consisting of French decorated china tea sets, 44 pieces; vases, card baskets, &c.; also, a complete assortment of common ware, glass ware, &c., from the shelves in lots to suit City and country trade. Goods well packed for shipping.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECULATORS WILL ATTEND—THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st., as the stock of furniture, mirrors, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, China vases, iron safes, sewing machines, counting-house desks, stoves, &c., must and will be sold to pay advances. N. B.—Quality and style are superior.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st. Peremptory sale of all kinds of W. G. blue, and common ware, 100 packages of glass, rich china vases, fancy goods, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., in lots from shelves to suit city and country merchants. Goods well packed for shipping, at low charge.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, AT No. 555 BROADWAY, BEING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF C. J. SCHMITT, Esq.—TO BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms of C. J. SCHMITT, Esq., 555 Broadway, all the remainder of his stock of superior furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, centre and extension tables, book-cases, sideboards, etageres, escritoires, library, dining room and chamber furniture of the most costly manufacture—the whole being of his own make, in the best style of workmanship and materials. Will be sold to the highest bidder, without regard to cost, to close the business. Terms, under $200, cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, STOVES, SEWING-MACHINES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE.—TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich. Teas, coffee, spices, raisins, prunes, figs, brandy, gin, whiskey, knives, forks, scissors, saws, spoons, chisels, planes, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo, pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

TENTH EDITION JUST PUBLISHED.
WOMAN AND HER DISEASES,
FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

With an Appendix "on the propriety of limiting the increase of family." Adapted exclusively to her instruction in the physiology of her system, and all diseases of her critical periods. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, Consulting and Operating Surgeon, author of "A Treatise on the Early Decay of American Women," "Diseases of the Sexual System," etc. Price $1.

Agents wanted to sell this work in all parts of the country, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Copies sent (post paid) on receipt of price. Address

A. RANNEY, Publisher, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, LaLlemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhoea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 26 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR.—For costiveness, liver diseases, improper use of mercury, and all biliary disorders, this Elixir will be found invaluable. The most inveterate cases readily yield to its power, while its stimulating, cleansing and renovative qualities impart tone and vigor to the functions of the stomach and bowels, and secure the healthy action of the digestive apparatus. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 248 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 649 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet *its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846*; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*, and *New-Brunswick Times*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double-bank melodeons; reed organs, with pipes; French harmoniums; HALET, DAVIS & CO.'s celebrated grand and square pianos; GILBERT's Boston pianos, with new scale, new and second-hand, for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S. T. GORDON, successor to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

$3,000 WORTH OF PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a concern; all new superior instruments, fully warranted, from the most celebrated makers of New-York and Boston; Æolians; double round corners, finished all around, French pattern, with all modern improvements. Now is your time to get bargains. For one week, at No. 60 Walker-street, close to Broadway. W. OSBORN & CO.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—1 for $50; 1 for $75; 1 for $100; 1 for $125; 1 Chickering for $150. New Pianos at wholesale prices. Melodeons, 1 double bank for church, very cheap. Good Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A fine toned 6-octave rosewood Piano, made by Nunns & Clark. Price $130. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 5[illegible] Pearl-st., under the name and firm of
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO. RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 5 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:60 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 10:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, Mauch Chunk, and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, 7 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:15 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, and 5 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents. Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 6[illegible]. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.: fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber continues to keep on hand a large number of well-broken mules, from four to six years old—some to suit all kinds of work—which are for sale at reasonable rates. He has at present some fifty of the largest mules in the United States, some of which are matched in teams, and others which would make excellent cart mules. Also from fifty to seventy-five good shipping mules.
JAMES BUCKELEW,
Jamesburg, N. J., on C. & A. Railroad.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee,
WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally—being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's Depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depôt, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is considered by all judges who have examined this machine that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
ELMIRA, N. Y. M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Oct. 3......1855	Saturday, Oct. 6......1855
Wednesday, Oct. 17......1855	Saturday, Oct. 20......1855
Wednesday, Oct. 31......1855	Saturday, Nov. 3......1855
Wednesday, Nov. 14......1855	Saturday, Nov. 17......1855
Wednesday, Nov. 28......1855	Saturday, Dec. 1......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12......1855	Saturday, Dec. 15......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26......1855	Saturday, Dec. 29......1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins......*AMERICA*, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie......EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott......CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison......NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head, Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new steamer ARAGO, 2,500 tons, CAPT. D. LINES, will leave New-York for Southampton and Havre, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 12 o'clock M. Built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of Hull and Machinery to insure safety and speed. The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has fully demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be devised. The price of passage to Southampton and Havre is, First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. To passengers going to London these steamers offer the advantage of economy both in time and expense. Specie delivered in London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, to be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, President,
No. 53 Broadway.

P. S.—The new steamer FULTON, of the same tonnage and construction, commanded by Capt. JAMES A. WOTTON, will follow the ARAGO on the 15th December.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new.	*Emerald Isle*, new.	*Edward Stanley*.
Albion, new.	*Cambria*, new.	*Shamrock*, new.
Driver, new.	*Dreadnought*, new.	*Queen of Clippers*, new.
Northampton, new.	*Cosmanna*, new.	*City of Brooklyn*, new.
Wm. Tapscott.	*Benjamin Adams*.	*Empire*.
Arctic.	*Antarctic*.	*Rappahannock*.
Progress.	*Andrew Foster*.	*Charles Buck*.
St. Louis.	*Galena*.	*Forest King*.
Chimborazo.	*Philanthropist*.	*Richard Morse*.
Robena.	*Houghton*.	*Glance*.
Kossuth.	*Continent*.	*Centurion*.
Helios.	*Consul*.	*Constellation*.
Compromise.	*New-Hampshire*.	*E. Z.*
Underwriter.	*West Point*.	*Adriatic*.
A. Z.	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new.	*Southampton*.	*Northumberland*.
Ocean Queen.	*Hendrick Hudson*.	*Palestine*.
Devonshire.	*Margaret Evans*.	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR EUROPE.—FOR HAVRE—The superior steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will leave for Havre, from Pier No. 37 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M.

First Cabin Passage......$120
Second Cabin Passage......60

This ship will run to Havre during the Winter, and will resume her regular trips to Bremen on the opening of the North Sea navigation in the Spring. For freight or passage, apply to DUNHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer, EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New-York for Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, the 12th January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

Rates of passage in future advertisement.

Apply to J. M. SYMON,
No. 23 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13, Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

On and after the 17th inst., the ships of this line will leave at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 14, leaving Pier No. 13, N. R., at 3 o'clock. Freight taken for the above places and the interior of North Carolina. No freight taken for Richmond, but passengers will be forwarded there by railroad from City Point, as heretofore. Freight for Norfolk and Richmond can be shipped by the JAMESTOWN every Saturday. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, *via* PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, RICHARD WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO., always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.
MANUFACTURERS.
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out of a public place, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and [illegible] streets, and the Fifth and Eighth avs., in the City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, (room No. 1[illegible],) in this City, on or before the 8th day of November, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, and have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER,
WILLIAM KENT,
L. BRADISH,
WARREN BRADY,
JEREMIAH TOWLE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS MURPHY, FRANKLIN G. AVERY, and GEORGE CHAPMAN, plaintiffs, against STEPHEN H. D. MOTT, defendant.—Summons to the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 216 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and five dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest from the 10th day of September, 1855, on seven hundred and five dollars and sixteen cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 19, 1855. E. W. & G. F. CHESTER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

You will further take notice, that the complaint mentioned and referred to in this summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 12th day of October, 1855. E. W. & G. F. CHESTER,
o22-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JAMES H. HEROY against HASSAL ROOME.—Summons.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from the 10th day of February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, August [illegible], 1855.
HENRY W. GENET,
o22-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 14 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES THOM against STEPHEN H. D. MOTT.—Summons.—To STEPHEN H. D. MOTT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 216 Fulton-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 20th day of September, 1855, on nine hundred and sixty-five 47-100 dollars, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1855. E. W. & G. F. CHESTER,
o22-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC M. RUMPH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of JOHN J. HEBARD, No. 124 South 2d-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1855.
MARGARET RUMPH, JOHN J. HEBARD, Administrators.
au[illegible]-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, late of the City of New-York, hardware merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of PHINEAS SMITH, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1855.
WM. D. ELY, Administrator.
jy[illegible]-law6mM* ELIZABETH HILL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. JUBB, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of BELL & COE, Esqs., No. 51 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1855.
ap[illegible]-law6mM* SUSAN JUBB, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 58 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, and
my28-law6mM* THOMAS A. QUINN,
Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, late of the City of New-York, Counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1855.
my7-law6mM* JOHN NEWLAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, No. 418 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1855. CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, Administrator.
MARTHA E. LOCKWOOD, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 58 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, ANDREW LEARY, BRIDGET LEARY, Executors and Executrix, &c., of Andrew Leary, deceased.
my28-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of THOMAS SMITH, No. 2[illegible] [illegible]-st., formerly Williamsburg, now the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, June 2[illegible], 1855.
THOMAS SMITH, SAMUEL LEECH, SARAH J. SMITH, Executors.
jy16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 77 East 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1855. BENJAMIN H. HAIGHT, Administrator.
[illegible]-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 109 East Thirty-ninth-street, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.
n13-law6wM* JAMES UGLOW, Executor.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands, we with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

New-York Daily Times.

LUCRETIA MOTT IN NEW-YORK.

A Warm Meeting among the Quakers.

The Rose-street meeting presented yesterday [illegible] a scene contrasting, both in its animation and other unusual features, somewhat strongly with what, we fancy, must be its usual calm presence, and what is generally esteemed the peaceful character of those who frequent it. In fact, the proceedings closed in what, we fear, we must call a slight row.

The meeting-house was filled to overflowing with a large and eager congregation, comprising many highly intellectual-looking men, and vast numbers of accomplished and refined women, to listen to Lucretia Mott, the distinguished female reformer, so celebrated for her philanthropic labors.

The expectation was not disappointed this time as on a former occasion, when Mrs. Mott's coming was prematurely announced, as after a short pause of five minutes after the appointed hour, to give time to the electric affinities caught in such a congregation to penetrate her soul, a lady who was seated on the platform with the leading Quakers and Quakeresses of the City, and who still retains their sober garb in all its primitive simplicity, arose, and laying aside her bonnet and shawl, disclosed to the audience a highly venerable countenance, radiant with serene but somewhat stern intellectuality. Her face, for this lady we were informed was Mrs. Mott, is not so much sympathy-inspiring by loveliness of expression and tenderness of emotion, as respect-commanding by rigid inflexibility of conviction, and all-absorbing intensity of thought. The impression conveyed to the mind by her personal appearance, is rather of a woman moved to feel for her fellow beings by power of thinking than by power of feeling. The impression conveyed by her countenance was fully borne out in her discourse. It was full of matter, but devoid of all ideality. The evident sincerity of feeling and intensity of thought produce a strong impression on the mind, but the utter absence of imaginative power stripped the impression of those almost higher attractions which beauty of illustration lends. Still, though the absence of this quality may neutralize the effect as far as popularity with a general audience is concerned, the effect on those who came with a preconceived sympathy with the ideas of the preacher, is likely to be more powerful, in proportion as the enunciation is simple and unaided by the poetical assistance of [illegible] flights of imagination or classic touches of cultivated intellect.

This simplicity Mrs. Mott presented in an eminent degree, and while her admirers doubtless felt their affection and respect increase from hearing her again, many of those who had never heard her before felt those prejudices entirely vanish, which even the best of us are apt to entertain against a woman assuming those positions hitherto exclusively assigned to man, and striking boldly, not alone at the paganism of the past, but at the semi-paganism of the present, and pointing out a brighter path to the future.

Denouncing the still prevailing King and Priestcraft, Mrs. Mott had the courage to express what many express, and declare that Protestantism was only a modification, not a thorough reform of a degrading superstition. In glowing terms she claimed to plant her platform where Christ and St. John had erected it for Humanity, but she said she should separate herself from the Priests and their tools who have degraded that platform into worldly ecclesiastical business establishments. Gathering hope from all the bright features of the progressive symptoms of practical Christianity around us, Mrs. Mott proved that all the leading reforms of the age—Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and all the benevolent and philanthropic movements of the day—have sprung, not by the dogmas propounded by either the Church of Rome, or England, or any other material organization, but from the individual soul of man, from the Divinity rising within man—from the Divinity of which Christ was the most celestial exemplar.

In the course of her address, which, begun in somewhat impassive and monotonous strain, increased in fervor and eloquence as, in advancing, she was carried away by the holiness of her theme, Mrs. Mott spoke in terms of the most enthusiastic regard of all those noble laborers in the cause of humanity—preachers, teachers, lecturers, and, above all, editors—who, in defence of a corrupt public opinion, battle with the combined hosts of the Slave Oligarchy, ready to sacrifice their popularity, their fortunes, everything, to the attainment of the great object in view. But how have these world-redeeming impulses made their way in the heart of so many noble men and gentle women? By dogmas? By creeds? By the degrading faith in the God-decreed depravity of man? No! exclaimed Mrs. Mott. No, no! *By sympathy for fellow-men—by love of God—by faith in the perfectibility of the human mind*—by faith in the Divinity residing within man, residing within woman. All honor, all praise, all hail to the great Messiah who founded Christianity; but did he not say himself, that other Messiahs will come after him? Did he not point out in every word, to the fact that every age will yield other Messiahs, called forth by its requirements? Was His whole life not a constant protest against Priestcraft, whether palpable as in the Vatican, or less palpable as in some Protestant Churches? Did He not do good by the wayside, as he went along, without reference to clime, locality, form, creed, cast, race, condition, and thus call upon humanity to follow the example, and upon the human soul to awaken to its intrinsic Divinity, and to cast off forever and ever the tyranny of churches, and the thought-killing despotism of the Priesthood?

All the progressive features of our age were summed up by Mrs. Mott with wondrous compactness; and while their existence was traced by her to the growing anxiety of the human mind to emancipate itself from the influence of Priestcraft, "*every one to do his own and her own thinking*," to pass from the childhood of civilization into the riper sphere of manhood, Mrs. Mott opines that the development of those various contemplated reforms would only be retarded by a relapse into the old enslavement of thought, and could only be accelerated by a daily-increasing appreciation of the capabilities of the human soul, *by the world with recognition of* the God in man.

This bold and eloquent declaration of Mrs. Mott led to an opposition, which but rarely manifests itself *in the calm and peaceable sphere of meeting houses*. The general tenor of her thought, but especially her declaration that "Christ was not a finality, but that God ever sends Christs to his children, that there are even Messiahs sent forth by the Heavenly Father, *as little recognizable to their time and generation as* their predecessor, but imbued with the same heavenly spirit, although manifesting it in an original form, in harmony with different requirements"—especially this bold asseveration stirred up the vehement orthodoxy of two persons present.

It is this same principle, held by Dr. Dewey and other high humanitarians, of the natural disposition of the heart of man towards good rather than evil, until corrupted, and even then capable of reclamation, which fell like a rocket yesterday in the midst of the rather sleepy Society of Friends. The same enunciation some few months since, by Lord Palmerston, at a meeting of laborers in England, brought down a perfect avalanche on his head of white cravats and white faces. Yesterday, in Rose-street, it started but two.

The first darted forwards the moment Mrs. Mott was seated. He was a man of about thirty-eight, of a most unintellectual countenance, and with a vehement shout, intended rather for some outside passer-by than any one within, proclaimed himself against all Reformers, Republicans, Abolitionists, Temperance men, and all people of that class. His sally at first created surprise, which, as he advanced, rose, even among the demure friends, into ill-suppressed laughter, until one or two of the senior Quakers, seeing the effect produced, stole down to where he was and induced him to be seated.

But although this man protested vehemently enough against all practical Christianity, his vehemence, however strongly marked, was entirely eclipsed by that of the one who succeeded, who did not rise like his predecessor, from the body of the house, but from the platform of the leading Quakers. This man resembled far more closely one of the Ana-Baptists of Munster, or one of the Mormon elders of Salt Lake, than any portrait we have seen. Of a coarse heavy clay, the deformity of his intellect manifested itself in a monster sound of brute whining voice that surpassed the most guttural note of Forrest, or that of him who, in Missouri, "played on a harp of a thousand strings, spirits of just men made perfect." He opposed every reform and all progress. He was against all goodness to fellow man. Every man, he said, with a most dolorous whine, should busy himself alone with praying for his own salvation, and it was as much as he could do, corrupt and rotten as he was, to save himself. "Progress," he said, "was directly contrary to the Gospel, and would interfere with it."

It would be difficult to describe the sensation this scene created. The two anti-progress men at the close decamped, but a whole host gathered in congratulation round Lucretia, who, instead of making away with herself in consequence of the assaults of these two Tarquins, seemed perfectly calm and collected. Groups, after the service, gathered outside to discuss the scene, and it will be, doubtless, some days before the unusual sensation shall have subsided.

At Jefferson Market.

The magistrate were busy in disposing of sundry cases of drunkenness, petty larceny, assault and battery, et cetera. The following case is the only one worth mentioning:

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Henry E. Lyons, the keeper of a livery stable at No. 45 Greene-street, was arrested by Officer Webb of the 2d District Police Court, charged with having at sundry times, obtained $2,500 in money from Frank Holling, of 169 Waverly Place. Complainant alleges that he was induced to part with the money on the representation made by accused, that he owned the lease of the premises No. 45 Greene-street, valued at $3,000, and was doing a business clearing nearly $3,000 per annum, both which representations are charged to be untrue, and made with intent to defraud. Lyons was held to bail by Justice Pearcy in the sum of $5,000.

[Advertisement.]

French Merinos.—We shall open another large invoice of French Merinos in all the new and desirable shades, which we shall offer at 4s. 6d. per yard. A great bargain.

Also, a new invoice of Cashmeres and Paramattas, fine goods, at 1s. 6d. per yard. Also, 20,000 yards Chintz de Laines, only 1s. per yard.

Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills possess the most astonishing power in the cure of general debility, and in renovating the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever. Indigestion, liver complaints and their cure. Holloway's Pills quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood, and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system.

[Advertisement.]

An inferior undergarment is, to the wearer, both a loss of comfort and a waste of money; the sure remedy for both will be found in the using of Ray's unrivaled stocking-knit fabrics, the very best and cheapest goods ever introduced to public favor.

James E. Ray,

Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

A Useful Invention.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lowell's Patent) made by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of Addison, Wilmarth & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night, a most splendid entertainment will be given at this favorite theatre; two new pieces will be produced—drama by C. W. Taylor, called "Gipsey Bess," and a pantomime by Mons. Schmidt, called the "White Statue." Dr. J. S. Jones' drama of "Moll Pitcher" will be added to the bill.

[Advertisement.]

Broche Long Shawls.—In our extraordinary attractions of this week we shall include 250 Broche Long Shawls, of a superior manufacture, entirely new designs, which we shall offer from $8 to $12 less than the cost of transportation.

Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Carpets.—Just received from Auction a large lot of warranted English Tapestry Carpets, at $1 per yard. They are genuine, and cheap. Call and see. No. 179 Hudson-st., under Union Hotel.

Wm. Rowe, Jr.

[Advertisement.]

Hearing for the Deaf.—Acoustic Auricles are the only means by which the deaf can hear in spite of deafness. Call at Rushton's, corner of Barclay and Canal streets, and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Silk Velvets of all Widths and Colors.—A new invoice will be ready on Monday, Nov. 12. Prices from $1 up to the best goods imported.

Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Rich Dress Silks at a Great Sacrifice.—We shall offer this day 20,000 yards of Rich Cannele Striped and Plaid Silks, at 5s. 6d. per yard—original price, $1. Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, No. 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

The Disappearance of Mr. Neville.

Up to a late hour last evening no information had been received as to the fate of Mr. Neville, keeper of the King's County's Hotel, Williamsburg, whose sudden disappearance was announced in the Times of Saturday last. It is now supposed that he committed suicide by jumping from one of the Peck-Slip Ferry boats into the East River. This story gains credit from the reported fact of his being embarrassed by indorsing accommodation paper to a large amount.

Accidents at the Navy Yard.

Two men, employed on the frigate *Niagara*, fell, on Friday, from the upper deck, and sustained serious injuries. Their names are John Martin and Isaac Vandeventer.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were sixty deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending the 10th inst., from the following

Diseases: Apoplexy, asphyxy, casualty, congestion of the liver, cyania, diarrhoea, dropsy in the abdomen, dropsy in the chest, drowned, bilious fever, puerperal fever, typhoid fever, hemorrhage of lung, inflammation of the bowels, influenza, malformation, old age, scrofula, tetanus, 1 each; remittent fever, hooping cough, marasmus, 2 each; congestion of the lungs, scarlet fever, 3 each; inflammation of the lungs, 4; croup and stillborn, 5 each; convulsions, 6; consumption, 9. Males, 31; females, 29. Adults, 20; minors, 40. Total, 60.

Williamsburg Dispensary.

During the month of October 276 patients were treated at this Hospital; males, 96; females, 180; to whom 584 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. Of these 159 were natives of Ireland, eight of Germany, and seven of England.

Diseases Treated—Injuries, 33; nervous, 26; eye and ear, 11; skin, 31; fevers, 55; abdomen, 80; chest and throat, 25; rheumatism, 4; urinary, 2; minor surgery, 44; vaccinated, 5.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

There were 429 patients at this Dispensary during October: Diseases of children, 66; of head and digestive organs, 105; of eye and ear, 42; of women, 21; of heart and lungs, 29; class of surgery, 125; diseases of skin and vaccination, 41. Foreign birth, 221. 1,277 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......Nov. 10.

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Missouri 6s..b30	85	500	Reading R. R....b10	85
4,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	76¾	100	do............	85
50	Cumber. Coal Co. b3	23	100	do..........b30	85½
100	do..........b30	22¾	100	do..........b60	86
100	do..........b30	22¾	100	Hudson Riv. R..b10	33
400	do..........s10	22¾	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	90
500	do..........b30	23	200	do..........3d	90½
200	do............	22½	200	do..........b60	92½
50	Mich. Cen. R. R. b30	93	100	do..........s30	90
400	Erie Railroad....s10	46	100	do..........s3	90½
100	do..........s60	45¾	75	G. &Chi. RR.exp.opg	118½
100	do..........b15	46½	15	Cleve. & Toledo R..	67
100	do..........s30	46	100	do..........s10	66¾
100	do............	46½	100	do............	66¾
200	do............	46½	70	do............	66½

Monday, Nov. 12—A. M.

We are enabled this morning through the diligence of our special Washington correspondent to present a complete table of the Import Trade of the United States for the Treasury year 1855, ending 30th of June last. It is through the courtesy of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Peter G. Washington, who has the guardian care of the official figures, but rather against his wish and purpose, that the present information is laid before the readers of the Daily Times, in advance of the President's Message, as early, if not earlier than one or more of our New-York contemporaries to whom we understand he privately supplied the tables; though no part of them has yet appeared in this City.

The total Import of Foreign Merchandise into the United States the Treasury year ending June 30, 1855, is........$261,382,960

Of which in Specie................		3,656,814
Total Foreign Goods..............		$257,726,146
Reëxported..............	$23,448,293	
Less in Specie...........	3,289,925	
Total....................		$26,158,368
Left for Consumption..............		$231,567,778

GROSS EXCHANGES OF THE TREASURY YEAR.

Imported—In Foreign Goods..............		$257,726,146
Foreign Specie..............		3,656,814
Total..............		$261,382,960
Exported—In Produce, U. S.	$192,851,135	
Foreign Goods....	26,158,368	
Remitted—In American Gold	53,957,418	
Foreign Specie...	3,289,925	
Total..............		$275,256,846
Custom House Balance favor Un'd States..		$13,873,886

The unofficial estimate which we published early in October, based on the actual monthly returns at the New-York Custom-House, and the report at the close of the year from New-Orleans, how the following differences in the official figures since received from all the ports. The other ports than the two mentioned, appear to have done, relatively, a larger share of the Foreign trade than in former years. The principal difference will probably be found in the business of San Francisco:

	Official Totals.	Unofficial Estimate.
Import of Foreign Goods..	$257,726,146	$247,100,000
Import of Foreign Specie..	3,656,814	3,000,000
Total..............	$261,382,960	$250,100,000
Export Domestic Produce.	$192,851,135	$188,965,000
Reëxport Foreign Goods..	26,158,368	27,000,000
American Gold Remitted.	53,957,418	48,000,000
Foreign Specie..............	3,289,925	3,000,000
Total..............	$275,256,846	$266,965,000
Balance in favor of United States, official.		$13,873,886
Same balance by estimate..............		$16,865,000

The following are some of the leading articles of Import into the United States for the Treasury year 1855:

Woolens..............	$22,887,512	
Carpeting..............	1,975,662	
Clothing..............	1,506,597	
Totals Woolens..............		$26,369,831
Raw Wool..............		2,072,139
Cotton Goods, plain......	$17,758,112	
Embroideries..............	3,892,849	
Total Cotton and Embroidered......		21,650,961
Silks and its fabrics......	$25,118,178	
Silk and Worsted........	1,133,889	
Laces..............	1,085,566	
Total Silks and Laces..............		27,337,578
Linens..............	$8,671,165	
Hemp Goods..............	268,069	
Total of Flax and Hemp..............		8,939,234
Iron..............	$14,950,941	
Steel..............	2,598,187	
Iron and Steel fabrics......	8,029,787	
Copper..............	2,398,188	
Tin..............	4,142,414	
Lead..............	2,566,163	
Total Metal fabrics..............		$34,875,575
Sugars..............		14,685,295
Teas..............		6,930,986
Coffee..............		16,872,929
Tobacco and Cigars..............		4,079,669
Wines and Beer..............		3,999,898
Distilled Spirits..............		2,259,486
Molasses..............		3,502,870
Hemp..............		2,045,658
Salt Petre..............		1,073,777
Salt..............		1,718,980
Grain..............		1,639,616
Flour..............		1,382,694
Watches..............		3,651,187
Glass ware..............		1,954,887
Leather..............		3,069,860
Hides..............		8,048,015
China ware..............		3,984,711
India Rubber..............		1,661,041
Linseed..............		1,009,881
Miscellaneous..............		54,012,639
Total Foreign Goods..............		$257,726,146
Foreign Specie..............		3,656,814
Total Imports..............		$261,382,960

Of the Foreign Specie, $1,901,361 was in silver coin from Mexico.

Import of Foreign Merchandise—Treasury Year 1855.

Country from	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Dominions of each State
Russia on Baltic..............	$250,056	—	
Russia on Black Sea..............	26,806	—	
Russia in N. America..............	18,212	$1,037	$296,112
Prussia..............	310,907	26,907	337,814
Sweden and Norway..............	647,022	201,878	
Swedish West Indies..............	31,795	434	881,129
Denmark..............	1,029	673	
Danish West Indies..............	204,407	20,901	227,009
Hamburg..............	451,887	1,893,698	2,345,585
Bremen..............	6,531,288	4,113,290	10,644,578
Other German Ports..............	97,000	—	97,000
Holland..............	984,680	891,020	
Dutch West Indies..............	378,404	65,437	
Dutch Guiana..............	192,216	14,417	
Dutch East Indies..............	924,931	107,339	3,503,444
Belgium..............	3,044,110	354,580	3,398,690
England..............	77,749,522	24,686,771	
Scotland..............	1,191,300	2,763,285	
Ireland..............	48,310	108,988	
Gibraltar..............	64,941	1,600	
Malta..............	62,491	125	
Canada..............	4,777,774	7,404,540	
Other Br. N. A. Posses..............	484,856	2,489,564	
British West Indies..............	996,871	822,299	
British Honduras..............	288,448	51,896	
British Guiana..............	83,947	28,333	
Other Br. S. Am. Posses..............	19,500	—	
British African Posses..............	364,673	44,896	
British Australia..............	212,528	11,065	
British E. Indies..............	5,297,460	159,918	129,874,434
France on Atlantic..............	25,248,501	3,760,897	
France on Mediterranean..............	1,566,339	1,083,404	
French North America..............	11,467	128,367	
French West Indies..............	44,295	120	
French Guiana..............	8,546	—	31,801,965
Spain on Atlantic..............	30,031	120,109	
Spain on Mediterranean..............	1,115,515	319,857	
Canary Islands..............	31,508	18,587	
Phillipine Islands..............	3,650,479	216,962	
Cuba..............	17,961,776	663,563	
Porto Rico..............	2,173,432	302,565	26,467,445
Portugal..............	98,806	147,761	
Madeira..............	21,127	4,806	
Cape de Verds..............	22,650	1,460	
Azores..............	151,978	17,133	495,411
Sardinia..............	28,786	198,496	217,282
Tuscany..............	1,278,089	421,415	1,709,504
Papal States..............	10,990	52,004	62,994
Two Sicilies..............	1,071,065	647,884	1,718,949
Austria..............	188,248	196,875	
Austrian Italy..............	22,630	98,504	496,268
Turkey in Europe..............	25,892	11,870	
Turkey in Asia..............	686,779	57,648	780,889
Egypt..............	—	43,302	43,302
Other African Ports..............	1,294,604	42,923	1,337,527
Hayti..............	2,294,977	179,490	2,474,467
San Domingo..............	123,410	17,628	141,038
Mexico..............	2,479,453	403,377	2,882,830
Central Republic..............	275,711	10,698	286,409
New Granada..............	1,793,929	5,743	1,799,672
Venezuela..............	2,976,242	640,627	3,616,869
Brazil..............	13,540,322	1,678,613	15,218,935
Uruguay..............	234,979	7,780	242,709
Buenos Ayres..............	2,460,878	84,209	2,545,087
Chili..............	3,098,499	420,407	3,518,906
Peru..............	580,711	16,907	597,618
Ecuador..............	12,558	—	12,558
Sandwich Islands..............	440,859	3,040	443,899
Japan..............	6,527	—	6,527
China..............	10,224,617	824,109	11,048,726
Whale Fisheries..............	34,909	5,156	40,065
Uncertain places..............	1,576	—	1,576
Total..............	$202,264,900	$59,223,630	$261,488,530
Less allowed for deficiencies..............			85,560
Grand Total..............			$261,382,960

The past week was one of singularly wide and wild fluctuations in the prices at the Stock Exchange, and of considerable excitement in Money affairs. The market opened on Monday under the panic feeling which took place the previous Saturday, on the arrival of the steamer *Baltic*, and up to Wednesday afternoon the fall in prices and the difficulty of making contracts, together *with the stringency and distrust among Money*-borrowers and lenders, continued to increase. The arrival of the *Arago* on Wednesday afternoon, and the subsequent announcement of the *Asia* at Halifax, together with the prospect that no further export of Specie would take place until after another arrival from California, contributed to the partial restoration of confidence. The turn of the market brought in new and (in many instances) strong buyers to the support and improvement of Western Road Shares, New-York Central Stock, and State and Illinois Central Bonds. The few parcels of Erie Bonds pressing at the reduced figures were also taken up on Friday and Saturday, and the speculative movement in Reading and Erie had the advantage of considerable purchases for parties hitherto without much, if any, interest in either Stock; so that altogether the general market closed from 3 to 7 ℔ cent. higher than the lowest prices of the week. We annex a few figures to indicate the week's

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENTS.

	Saturday, Nov. 3, P. M.	Lowest Tuesday.	Highest Friday.	Saturday, Nov. 10, P. M.
Erie..............	44⅝	40½	46⅞	46⅜
Reading..............	80	78	84⅞	85
New-York Central.	87½	84½	89⅞	89⅞
Illinois C. Bonds..	74	72½	77	76½
South'n Michigan.	87½	83⅝	90	90⅜
Michigan Central..	90	86	93	92
Galena..............	118	113	121½	120½
Toledo..............	66½	61½	68	66½
Panama..............	100	100	103	102½
Cumberland..............	22	21	23⅜	22⅞
Transit..............	15⅞	13	15	16
Illinois C. Stock..	13¾	14	16	15½

It will be noticed that the general course of prices on Saturday was lower than the extreme of the day previous, owing in part to the very rapid rise, which enabled speculative buyers to realize handsome profits, and in part to the discussion in the London papers in regard to American affairs, and the comments thereon by the morning press here.

The arrival of the Nicaragua steamer *Northern Light* yesterday morning brings advices from San Francisco to October 20. This steamer has no Gold reported on her manifest, owing to the troubles and sickness on the Nicaragua route early in October, of which shippers at San Francisco had the worst news on the 20th. We are advised, however, that the *Golden Age*, mail steamer, left Panama on the 20th, three hours before the Nicaragua line, with about $2,000,000 Gold on freight. The *Empire City* on this side is now due, and may be expected to-day, with $1,600,000 or $1,700,000 of this treasure. The Nicaragua steamer of October 5, did not reach here until Sunday (yesterday) week, and delivered only $100,000 in Gold. The market reports from San Francisco, to the 20th are satisfactory, and the mining news very much the same as by the previous arrivals. The production is full $4,500,000 a month, of which from five hundred to a million of dollars goes into Coin at the San Francisco branch mint for returns to the interior. The advanced condition of agriculture in the new State now enables the people to retain a much larger share of gold among themselves, than in any previous year. The remittances to the Atlantic States for the support of the families of the miners and other parties, are also being lessened by the emigration of their families to California. Money rates are working down to a more rational standard at San Francisco in consequence of the break-up among the bankers and Real Estate speculators last Spring. The export trade to the southwest coast of the Pacific and to Australia is growing in importance. The trade intercourse in the staples of Grain and Flour with Chili is completely reversed this season, the crop in Chili having fallen off, while the production in California affords, with the receipts of Flour from the Atlantic States, a surplus for export. The whaling interest at San Francisco is also growing into importance, and the calculation is made that the port will be made the rendezvous of a considerable portion of the New-Bedford, and other whalers from the Atlantic side. The *Shipping List* publishers have already established a separate *Pacific Whalesmen's List*, devoted to this interest.

The Foreign Trade returns for the past week, at the port of New-York, show a moderate increase on the Import movement, as compared with last season—the total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounting to $3,004,432, against $2,185,476, same week in 1854. The list of general merchandise includes $644,289 in the free articles of Tea and Coffee. The total Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the calendar year, amounts to $133,644,000, against $164,134,000 to same time in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, is $1,424,905, against $1,167,540 same week last year. There is a large increase in Cotton, Grain and Flour, but a falling off in miscellaneous articles. The total for the calendar year to date is $57,494,000, against $55,144,000 to same time in 1854. The direct Specie Export of the week was only $9,500, but the sum of $875,000 was shipped by the Boston steamer, on Wednesday, *of which at least $775,000 went by express from* this city. The direct export the same week last November was $603,000, and the Boston shipments $407,257. The total export from New-York to the present time in 1855 is $26,493,000, against $35,015,-000 in 1854. *From New-York and Boston together* the export of Specie amounts to $40,926,000, against $42,116,000 to same time in 1854. The California Gold deliveries last week amounted to $100,000, against $1,699,288 same week last year. To the present time the total of California Gold delivered at New-York, by manifest, is $31,953,396, against $42,515,455 to corresponding date in 1854. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $6,636,480, against $7,508,788 at the close of the previous week; but as the reduction went wholly to Philadelphia and Washington in Coin, the condition of the Government Office will not help the Bank statement to be made up this afternoon, and which, in consequence of the shipment from Boston, just referred to, and about $100,000 a day for the six days sent to the West, is likely to show a lower Specie reserve than last week, when the sum total stood $11,106,298. The fresh receipts from California now at hand, however, will remove any serious concern, if any should be felt, on account of this reduction, particularly as there is no probability that the export by the Collins' steamer on Wednesday, will be very heavy. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of Domestic Produce and Miscella*neous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding* week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales..............	3,841	$148,089	6,329	$250,980
Flour, barrels..............	9,927	89,708	30,619	301,925
Corn M'l, bbls.& tcs..	1,294	5,777		
Wheat, bushels..............	7,011	15,769	168,618	349,470
Corn, bushels..............	130,464	113,867	55,304	53,529
Pork, bbls. & tcs....	2,801	23,721	830	15,309
Beef, bbls. & tcs....	599	7,795	408	4,839
Total Produce..		$410,726		$952,043
Miscellaneous..............		756,814		472,861
Total for the week.		$1,167,540		$1,424,905

RE-EXPORTS OF TREASURY YEAR.

Foreign Dutiable Goods..............		$19,641,818
Foreign Free Goods..............		6,516,550
Total..............		$26,158,368
Add Foreign Specie..............		$3,289,925
Total reëxports..............		$29,448,293
Of Produce of		
Great Britain..............	$19,608,545	
France..............	1,304,737	
Other States..............	7,545,011	
Total..............		$28,448,293

Without reference to the discussion of the political affairs of the United States in the recent London papers, or the very remote contingency of hostilities growing out of any political differences between this country and Great Britain, we embrace the occasion of the first appearance of the foregoing import and export tables to inquire which country would likely be the greater loser, on the great balance sheet of trade, in the possible event of war? The figures will first show the magnitude of the exchanges between the two Powers in 1855.

TRADE EXCHANGES OF UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1855.

Imported from British Dominions..............		$129,874,434
Less, entered here for reëxportation......		19,608,545
Total British Fabrics consumed..............		$110,265,889
Produce of United States sent to British Dominions..............	$112,651,857	
American Gold to Great Brit.	46,529,738	—159,181,195
Difference..............		$48,915,306

This difference consists mainly in the Exchanges with other European States, and China and South America, made through credits on, and Gold sent to London, which Exchanges are at all times both profitable and convenient to the banking and commercial system of England.

The next point is the description of Imports and Exports proper between the two countries. Of the former, the present magnitude, $110,265,-889 in British fabrics consumed, is wholly *accounted for by the necessities of this country*, for its ability to manufacture the same goods at home. Of the former, amounting to $112,651,857, the British Dominions *could not do without the American staple of* Cotton—to go no further in the list—which constitutes more than one-half of this total, or $57,616,-746. The large Gold Exchanges, of which London has the advantage and profit, might, perhaps, be dispensed with, though not without world-wide embarrassment to British as well as American commerce. It is easy to see by a glance at the heavy items in the Import list what description of goods we derive from the British Dominions, and which come directly in competition with our own manufactures.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 10.

The Anthracite Coal trade the past week, by the three principal lines, foots up the very respectable tonnage of 118,126 tons. The season is, however, fast drawing to a close, so far as regards the Navigation Companies. For the week ending on Thursday the shipments by way of the Schuylkill Navigation were 28,615 tons, and for the season to the same date 981,730 tons, being 165,257 tons in excess of the tonnage last year to the same time. The Reading Railroad for the week ending on the same day, brought down 42,763 tons, and for the year to the same time, 2,006,297 tons, against 1,854,757 tons, to the same date last year.

The shipments of Coal on the Lehigh for the week ending with Saturday last, were 35,518 tons, against 37,124 tons for corresponding week last year; for the season 1,170,831 tons against 1,104,649 tons to same time last year. There is some little improvement in the demand for stove coal. In other respects the market remains without material change; dull for the season, and vessels very scarce. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have given notice, that in order to afford time for the early completion of the repairs and improvements intended to be made on the line of the Lehigh and Delaware Canal, navigation will be suspended on and after the 1st proximo.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Our Cotton market is unsettled. The sales on Friday were 1,500 bales, and for the week they foot up 47,500 bales. The receipts of the week were 37,000 bales, and the stock on hand is 186,000 bales. The receipts at this port are now 141,000 bales ahead of the same date last year. Sterling exchange is quoted at 6½c. @ 7c. ℔ cent.

We have had heavy falls of rain in this locality, and the rivers are all rising.

Providence, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The demand for Cotton during the past week has been steady for small lots at irregular prices. For Wool, the market has been rather quiet at the same range of prices. Sales 59,900 lbs. Printing Cloths—Sales of the week 21,300 pieces.

MARRIED.

In Harlem, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Sydney P. Ingraham, Esq., by Rev. Jona. F. Stearns, D. D., of Newark, Lyndon A. Smith, Jr., of Newark, to Margaret M., daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of North Adams, Mass.

At Binghamton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. S. M. Stimson, H. Clay Preston to Donna Maria Weed.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, Jane Maria, wife of John M. Eager, in the 28th year of her age.

She will be buried from the residence of her father, Thomas F. Fish, Esq., at Newburg, on Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday morning, 10th inst., Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Knower, of Albany.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 10, Lucy Bromley, aged 87 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 188 Chrystie-st., on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 11, after a long illness, Mr. Johann Diederich Witthaus, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, as also those of his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Schack, and of his sons, R. A. and G. H. Witthaus, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 54 Lispenard-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 11, at 6½ o'clock, of scarlet fever, Caroline Ida, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 4 days, infant daughter of Solomon S. and Catharine Gage.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her parents' residence, No. 6 Patching-place, on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Piscataway, N. J., on Tuesday.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, Edward Field, aged 55 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Dr. Alexander's Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 10, William H. King, Sen., aged 50 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to *attend his funeral on Tuesday, 13th inst.*, at 1 o'clock, from Dr. Baulch's Church, Bleecker-st., corner Downing-st., without further notice.

On Thursday, Nov. 8, at the residence of his father, after a short illness, Charles Drake, son of William A. Hunter. The remains were conveyed to the family vault at Sing Sing for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, John Cannon, *in the 45th year of his age.*

Friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at his late residence, No. 165 Dean-st. The remains will be conveyed to Rhode Island for interment.

Providence *Journal*, and New-Bedford *Mercury* please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 11, of marasmus, Abisto Merchant, youngest son of Nevingson G. and Hannah Du Bois, aged 1 year, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at 3 o'clock this day, (Monday,) Nov. 12, at the residence of his parents, DeKalb-av., near Ryerson-st. His remains will be taken to Bompton, N. J., on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at No. 95 Fulton-st., Alfred Gahagan, aged 5 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 10, Annie, wife of Albert Rogers, aged 24 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Wilt, No. 35 South 6th-st., this day, (Monday,) Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 10, by the explosion at Green Point, Mr. John Marshall, aged 58 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Green Point, on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock, precisely.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—W. T. Hatch, Miss Smith, Miss Ostrand, Mr. Crafts and lady, R. Caldwell, lady, valet, children and nurse, Mrs. Randolph and son, Frank Kelley, R. D. Inglis, R. C. Kerr and lady, Dr. C. F. Henry, Mr. Swartz, C. H. Manigault, Miss S. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Bunch, child and nurse, Misses Craig, A. Barelli, H. St. John, Lamb, J. Lavell, Mrs. J. M. Johnson *and two children, J. A. Barelli, J. E. Barelli, C. Manigault*, family and party, Mrs. D. O. Clark and child, Miss E. L. Bower, J. Piana, J. E. Harvey, M. Masterson, Mrs. *A. Ward, C. S. Panknin, L. A. Sawyer, Col. Hanson, Miss* Hanson and servant, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. F. W. Lamb, Mrs. M. Green, Mrs. Randall and infant, W. Elliott, Mr. Campbell, *C. Wellsner, J. M. Knox, Mrs. Ward and son, L. A.* Lyons, T. Morris, H. Van Dyck, C. Wilcox, R. Leopold, C. Golud, J. Duncan, T. Whidley, T. Nugent, J. Bragg, J. Carbinier, Mrs. Welch, *R. Shankland, J. Brown, M. Purcell* and lady, E. Traill, T. Glasco, P. Barry, H. G. Olmstead, P. Partridge, K. Scott, W. Allen, F. Seymour, L. Ketchum, B. Munroe, J. Gray, H. Skinner, W. Wheeler, J. Graves, M. Bostwick, P. Conkey, F. J. Cook, R. Embury, L. M. Judson, H. W. Fraser, M. Mosher, G. Yelverton, P. Hall, P. R. Polley, C. Varnum—and 97 in steerage.

In the steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Joseph Skidmore, Alexander F. Albrecht, Samuel Stewart, Allan McLean, John Burns, J. M. Miles, Henry Busby, Mr. Butt, George Kay, J. Foster, David Clarke, Augustus Barowsky, Mrs. Butt and two Misses Butt, R. Gill, T. Nelson, Mr. Gildersleve, lady and two children, Miss S. Zimmerman, Miss C. Zimmerman, L. Roger and lady, J. N. Mervin, lady and three children, Miss Sarah A. Hardwick, Mrs. Mary E. Judson, Miss Mary E. Judson, Miss Mary A. Fisher, Miss Mary H. Hardwick, Miss Sarah A. Hardwick, James H. Hardwick, Thomas Hardwick, J. Brown, lady and servant, George Wetzell and lady, Miss Wilkerson, Miss Hancock and child, Mrs. Hillyard, Mrs. Fensy, Mrs. Marshal, Miss Parker, Miss Sarah Wilt, John Viners, Master Rees, Miss M. A. Vickery, Miss E. P. Vickery, J. Vickery and lady, Mrs. Girard and servant, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Rowe, F. DeCordy, lady and family, S. Robbins, J. M. Finn, C. Heyforth, R. Higgins, Mr. Wm. Bellert, Mrs. Ladill, Mrs. Steper, Mr. Lanrede and lady—and 37 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—Edward Day, John A. Russ, S. H. Hartshorn, J. T. Burrows, John Alexander, Thomas Alexander, W. R. Anthony, William H. Nevins, S. Moore, A. Kesler, W. G. N. Davis and two children, Mrs. Treadwell, Miss Treadwell, Miss V. de Watts, Mrs. Captain Day and son, George Curtis, lady, child and servant, Miss P. Steward, Mrs. Carnochan, George Jones and lady, Miss Jones, Master Jones, Langdon Cheves and lady, three children and servant, Dr. J. R. Cheves and lady, Miss Cheves, Master Cheves, Mrs. Prosser, Miss Prosser, John Hunter, Wilson Edwards, Miss L. Kelley, *W. R. Smith, Jr., D. Bickford, John E. Mallery*, W. T. Longworth, David Mathews, G. G. Martin, W. Lovell, George W. Parker, M. Marsh, lady and child, Miss M. Marsh, Miss Scudder, Charles Epping and lady, Mrs. Lond and three children, W. R. Cooper, K. C. Johnson, S. D. Reed—and 90 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from San Juan—D. Butterfield and servant, Major F. M. Case, S. M. Wilson and family, Col. F. Taylor, U. S. A., G. Greathouse and family, Dr. P. T. Colby, Rev. C. S. Parker, R. J. Tiffany, (Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger,) T. Mayer, (Wines & Co.'s messenger,) D. Kraham, (Freeman & Co.'s messenger,) Hon. E. Burgovoine, Dr. Willaner, M. Beecheir, F. Seligman, Capt. Brannon, U. S. A., J. S. Stackhouse, J. Henderson, Lieut. Beckwith, U. S. A., T. Colgan, E. A. Chapman, Rev. L. Ingalls and family, A. W. Tompson, J. Hale, Esq., H. J. Bush, Squire E. Jewett, R. G. Haye, C. A. Swords, Capt. G. Y. Fletcher, A. Y. Parkman, W. H. Chaffee, A. G. Benham, E. W. Carroll, Lieut. Graham, U. S. A., D. F. Brumer, J. M. Haley, H. C. Plummer, J. H. Tilton, W. McCulloch, Dr. J. J. Putnam, D. Keene, Esq., T. Ruby, O. Frenke, Capt. H. S. Cutter, S. Hammond, F. W. Neely, S. Doll, J. L. Schooley, *J. Hastings, C. Adams*, D. H. Grover, J. M. Tripp, A. Pinney, A. Simms, Esq., T. H. Titus, M. Millard, G. R. Baker, R. L. Moore, J. Stebbins, H. Barnes, Lieut. Parkman, N. A. Fuller, J. Duffiee, S. Robbins, J. S. Hall, T. Edwards, J. Plunkett and family, T. Senneman, C. Hastings, H. G. Fowler, F. W. Strachan, J. Beekman, N. Shepard, E. H. Wight, A. Adair, D. Hawkins, M. Specht, A. D. Pierce, B. S. Jones, C. E. Hageman, J. M. Jones, M. Davidson, C. Openor, J. Fisher, L. Lifter, W. L. Thayer, D. M. Cook, C. Shaver, J. Campbell, M. Cane, A. D. Smith, and 219 others.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss Marion Tuthill, Mrs. F. M. Washington, George H. S. Duffiee, J. R. Valleau, Rev. A. F. Dickson, C. P. Seabrook, E. Samson, A. Stewart McDonald, James Ponder, Andrew Williams, Thomas Ackland—and 19 in steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—J. C. Howell, R. L. Howell, D. Basley, F. Plyler, E. Perry, Captain Senneman and daughter, J. Storms, S. Watkins, Mrs. Clark and sister, N. S. Palmer—and 9 in the steerage.

In ship Yorktown, from London—E. Weyman, Miss Martha Francis, Master E. Weyman, James M. Sanderson, Robert Osborn, James Perkins, Master H. Haynes, of New-York.

In brig Cowra, from Angostura—T. Rawdon, T. Rawdon, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	6 43	Sun sets....	4 46	Moon sets....	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	7 47	Gov. Island.	10 [illegible]	Hell Gate....	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Black Warrior, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Albany, Jordan, Marseilles, J. B. Sardy; Wanderer, Ryder, Liverpool, Howes & Co.; Escort, Lynch, Liverpool, D. Ogden; George Turner, Hutchinson, Havre, Nesmith & Co.; Far West, Bennett, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Barks Crusoe, Weston, Valparaiso, A. Ladd; Archer, Lewis, Marseilles, Nesmith & Sons; W. Fisher, Gallagher, Marseilles, J. Durand & Co.

Brigs Mordee, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, master; Porto Rico, Fanning, Kennebunk, Me., C. C. Duncan & Co.

Schooners Florence, Woodhouse, Boston, Sharp & Oliver; St. Stephen, McGregor, St. Stephen, DeWolf, Starr & Co.; Montrose, Winslow, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Britton, Cook, Packer, Key West, Benner & Drake; Atlantic, Ellis, Salem, R. W. Ropes.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence, master.

Propellers Westernport, Berry, Baltimore, Cromwell's line; Thomas Swan, Green, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Barge Falcon, Colmary, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, 55 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, 8th, 7 P. M., 15 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia, bound for Savannah. The J. A. experienced very heavy N. E. gales.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship Minstrel, (of Boston,) Potter, Padang 93 ds., with tin, coffee, tea, &c., to R. E. Mackay, of Boston. Aug. 24, David Donahue, seaman, of Cork, died of fever. Aug. 31, lat. 20 S., lon. 60 E., signalized Br. ship Sebastian Cabot, from Calcutta for Liverpool, with foremast sprung. Aug. 24, lat. 34 S., lon. 61 E., was boarded by a boat from Br. bark Point, from Ganjam for London, who reported having had heavy weather in the Bay of Bengal; had split most of her sails; supplied her with twine. Sept. 14, lat. 32 S., lon. 16 E., signalized Br. ship Havering, from Madras for London. Oct. 4, lat. 40 N., lon. 39 W., passed an Am. clipper ship stg. S. S. W., apparently new; was painted black, and had a round stern. Oct. 25, lat. 38 10, lon. 63 60, sent a boat to the schr. Hiram E. Bishop, of Greenport, from New-York for Martinique, who kindly furnished us with New-York papers. The M. has had 25 days from the equator, with no N. E. trades; been 9 days within 150 miles of Sandy Hook. 8th inst., 40 miles S. of Cape Henlopen, was boarded by Philadelphia pilot boat J. E. Turly.

Ship Venice, (of Portsmouth,) Whitman, Havre Oct. 2, with mdse. and 228 passengers to master. Experienced heavy westerly gales up to the Banks; had 3 births on the passage. Oct. 28, lat. 45, lon. 54, was boarded by a boat from ship Earl of Derby, of Liverpool, 122 ds. from Coast of Africa, stg. E., short of provisions; had lost one man on board the day previous.

Ship Republic, Sawyer, Havre July 28, and Cork 29 ds., with mdse. and 180 passengers to Harbeck & Co. 24th ult., lat. 44 16, lon. 48 45, saw several icebergs; same day, John Larie, a seaman, fell from foretopgallant yard, and was lost; has had 5 deaths among the passengers.

Ship Yorktown, (packet,) Meyer, London and Portsmouth Oct. 8, with mdse. and 160 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship John Elliot Shaver, (new,) Sandford, Boston, in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was towed to the City by the steamtug Enoch Train.

Ship New-England, Protteau, Cadiz Oct. 6, with wine and salt to Dunham & Dimon. Oct. 8, in the harbor of Cadiz, Thomas Reed, a seaman, of Sweden, fell from the forecastle overboard, and was drowned.

Bark John W. Andrews, (of Boston,) French, Bordeaux 8, with brandy, &c., T. W. Bayard.

Bark P. Pendleton, (of Jonesport,) Marseilles Sept. 19, passed Gibraltar Oct. 2, with lead, wool, &c., to E. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Wabash, for New-York.

Bark Restless, Norris, Santa Martha Oct. 14, with hides, &c., to Everett & Brown.

Bark A. F. Jenness, (of Portland,) Horton, St. Ubes 42 ds., with salt and marble to L. E. Amsinck. Experienced heavy weather, lost bulwarks, &c.; had a pilot on board 5 ds., and has been within 300 miles of New-York for two weeks.

Bark Alma, (Br.,) Frizell, Cardiff Oct. 10, iron to order.

Brig Volunteer, (Br.,) Ross, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to S. W. Lewis.

Brig Adelphi, (of Boston,) Gorham, Malaga Sept. 27, passed Gibraltar Oct. 4, with raisins to master. Sld. in co. with brig Golden Eagle, for New-York, from Gibraltar.

Brig Cowra, Kippen, Angostura 27 ds., with hides, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Magnet, (Br.,) Dout, Rio Bueno, Jam., with coffee, pimento and 3 passengers to A. H. Solomons.

Brig Amelia Owen, Ray, Millbridge 4 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Brookline, Layton, Calais 8 ds., with laths to C. & E. Peters.

Brig D. E. Deane, Vesey, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Clara Borgess, (Chilian,) Anderson, Porto Cabello 24 days, with hides, &c., to R. de Agreda, Jove & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Venezuela, Davis, for Philadelphia. The C. B. has experienced heavy N. E. gales since crossing the Gulf.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Banks, Horton, N. S., 14 ds., with potatoes to D. R. DeWolff.

Schr. Imogene, Ruggles, New-Orleans 29 ds., with sugar, molasses and cotton to Lane, West & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. C. Carroll, Pratt, Hartford.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelley, Portland, Me.

Schr. C. W. Chapin, Barnum, Portland, Conn.

Schr. W. Brown, Bourne, New-Bedford.

Schr. Tomah, Kelsey, Mystic.

Schr. Jane P. Glover, Dennis, Lynn.

Schr. Sea Lion, Warring, Rockland.

Schr. Golden Cloud, Hall, Rockland.

Schr. Sharon, Thurlow, Eastport, laths to master.

Schr. Margaret, Pendleton, Bridgeport.

Schr. O. D. Spelman, Spelman, Providence.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Boston.

Schr. Hurd, Wood, Rockland.

Schr. Pawtucket, Ross, Rockland.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Providence.

Schr. Hannah D., Higgins, Harwich.

Schr. River Queen, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth, Higgins, Orleans, Mass.

Sloop Georgiana, Smith, Fairhaven.

Propeller Mount Savage, Watson, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to J. Riley.

Propeller Thomas Swan, Green, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. Riley.

Steamtug Enoch Train, Hennessey, Boston.

Arrived....Sunday, Nov. 11.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, with passengers and specie to C. Morgan.

Ship Athens, (of Portsmouth,) Robertson, Leghorn 75 ds., and 50 ds. fm. Gibraltar, with mdse. to M. Pustanskid.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Constellation, (packet,) Allen, Liverpool Oct. 14, with mdse. and 673 passengers to C. Carow.

Ship Reporter, Howes, Boston, in ballast to D. R. Sutton & Co. On the evening of the 9th inst., saw ship Abbott Lawrence, (new, 2,000 tons,) at Nantucket Roads, from Boston for New-York. She was towed there by steamtug John Taylor, and would, probably, leave there that evening underbeak. The R. was towed to this City by steamtug R. B. Forbes.

Brig Sheet Anchor, (of Bath,) Chesley, Bordeaux 33 ds., *with brandy to master.*

Brig Mary C Haskell, (new, 281 tons,) Tinker, from Ellsworth 5 ds., with lumber to Joseph Perkins.

Brig Conquering Hero, (Br., of Shields,) Petrie, Alexandria, Egypt, 80 ds., with rags and gum to order.

Schr. Talyer Small, Laing, Provincetown, with fish to *J. M. Holmes & Co.*

Schr. Marsha Maria, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Wolcott, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. C. B. Knudson, (new, 224 tons,) Squires, Greenport, in ballast to master.

Schr. Kossuth, Lunt, Newburyport, with fish to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. North America, Haines, Nantucket.

Schr. Lydia Brooks, Coombs, Bucksport.

Schr. Seraph, Allen, Gloucester.

Schr. Reaper, Wankinsay, Guilford, Conn.

Schr. Corfulo, Whetmore, New-Haven.

Schr. Warrior, Wutham, Rockland.

Schr. Revenue, Corson, Boston.

Schr. Walter and Samuel, Johnson, Boston.

Schr. Coast Pilot, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. W. B. Davis, Bacon, Boston.

Schr. Nerissa, Stoddard, Boston.

Schr. Moses Waring, Hallet, Boston.

Schr. A. Hammond, Paine, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. David Cox, Hinkley, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Sterling, Hill, New-Haven.

Sloop Vigilant, Gibbs, Newport.

Propeller Wamsutta, Cushman, New-Bedford.

Steamtug R. B. Forbes, Morris, Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, E. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Black Warrior, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk.

Below.

Bark Marmion, (of Boston,) from Venice, 90 ds.—(By pilot boat Washington, No. 2.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Arr., ship Squantum, fm. Calcutta.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 18, off Cape Tiburon, bark Indus, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans.

Oct. 22, in Crooked Island Passage, brig Mary Lovell, from Gonaives for New-York.

Oct. 24, lat. 48 30, lon. 32 20, bark Laura, hence for Malaga.

Nov. 1, lat. 44, lon. 42, was signalized packet ship Tonawanda, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. Same time, was seen a ship, supposed the Orient, from Liverpool for New-York.

Nov. 2, lat. 42, lon. 54, bark P. Pendleton, from Marseilles for New-York.

Nov. 7, lat. 39 10, lon. 69, bark May Queen, hence for the Coast of Africa.

Nov. 8, lat. 38 50, lon. 67 30, bark Northwood, stg. N. E.

Nov. 9, 11 P. M., 80 miles S. E. of the Hook, Br. bark Sutaw, (as understood,) from Hamburg for London, 28 ds. out, and short of provisions.—(By pilot boat W. J. Romer, No. 12.)

Nov. 6, 6 miles N. of Barnegat, bark J. B. Lamont, from New-Orleans for Boston.